

# Strange Case of Harvey MacMillan

By POLITICUS  
SEE PAGE 11



TEN CENTS  
VOL. 56, NO. 24

FEBRUARY 22  
TORONTO, 1941

TWO GREAT DEMOCRACIES EXCHANGED ASSURANCES WHEN CHURCHILL AND WILLKIE MET IN LONDON. BACK IN THE U.S. LAST WEEK, WILLKIE PUSHED ALL-OUT AID TO BRITAIN

TURKEY'S pact with Bulgaria came as a somewhat baffling development at the beginning of the week. Presumably negotiated under pressure from Russia, it appears to ensure Germany that when she takes over Bulgaria she will meet with no resistance from Turkey. That the Turks have been changing their mind about advancing into Bulgaria to meet a German invasion is no secret. Churchill implied as much when he recalled in his speech of two weeks ago the disaster which the British and French had met in moving into Belgium at the last moment; and it may be that such a decision was taken at the Anglo-Turkish staff talks just preceding.

It seems most unlikely that the Turks have negotiated this agreement without British knowledge, or that, having clung faithfully to their alliance with us through the dark days of last summer, they would give it up now that our position in the Eastern Mediterranean has been so powerfully strengthened by the victories in Libya and Eritrea and the acquisition of Crete as a naval and air base. Nor may the pact be taken, until further proof is at hand, as an invitation to Germany to pass straight through Bulgaria and fall on Greece with impunity; though it should be noted here that the Greco-Turk defensive alliance applies only to an attack on one or the other by a Balkan power.

Rather this new compact seems to prove how much importance the Germans—and the Russians—attach to completing the occupation of Bulgaria without setting off a Balkan War. Not the least important consideration here is that in keeping Turkey non-belligerent Hitler is keeping the R.A.F. from using her aeroplanes to bomb the Rumanian oil fields and refineries. Many have wondered why the British have not long since done this from our bases in Greece, and found the explanation in our qualms at flying over neutral Bulgaria. But we have been flying over Switzerland all winter to get at Italy. It is far more likely that we have been held back and may continue to be held back from using Greek bases to bomb Rumania, by German threats to the Greeks.

## Four Months' Training

IT WILL be just as well for Canada if she never has to rely for her safety upon the kind of fighting men who will be turned out by either the compulsory military training now

## THE FRONT PAGE

in effect or the compulsory military training which is reported to be under consideration. From the point of view of a commander in a 1941 war, a recruit with one month's training is just a raw recruit in slightly better physical condition as the result of having recently enjoyed a month's vacation. From the same point of view a recruit with four months' training is very little better—unless that training has been imparted, as it obviously will not be, in a permanently organized battalion unit with its own discipline and *esprit de corps*. From the point of view of productive industry the argument is all in favor of the one month, which disrupts business no more than an ordinary holiday period, whereas four months of absence will practically destroy the trainee's usefulness for the best part of a year.

A four months' training period conducted in camps without battalion organization will do grave damage to industry and agriculture and produce practically nothing in the way of an effective defence force. Let us make up our minds either to give our compulsory trainees a real training or else to admit that the whole thing is just a nice gesture.

The problem which the Government has to face is not really the difficulty of establishing compulsory service for overseas. It is far more largely the difficulty of devising the necessary exemption arrangements for the classes of workers whom we cannot afford to withdraw from productive industry even for the purpose of military service. The four month's period seems to us to do as little to solve that difficulty as any proposal could, while also doing very little to provide a trained force even for home defence. If we are going to make the "draft" a selective one, let us first do a real job of making sure that it does not disturb the national organization for production of necessary materials, and then let us see that the men whom we can take away from production are turned into competent fighting men.

## Japan's Greatest Gamble

JAPAN had her eyes on Singapore last week, as her publicists called openly for its seizure, and so did Britain, Australia, the Netherlands Indies and America. The hundred millions

spent developing this Gibraltar of the East during the past fifteen years looked like a good bargain, and reports of its constant strengthening with fresh British and Australian air squadrons and new mechanized defenders were reassuring as warning signals from far and near indicated that the decisive hour might not be far away.

There were many signs that Japan was clearing the decks for the great southward move which has been her ambition for years. Fisheries and trade agreements negotiated with Soviet Russia looked like the preliminaries to a deal which would free Japan's right hand in the north. An intensive effort to bomb the Burma Road closed was patently aimed at choking off the China War. Under the pretext of "mediating" the Indo-China-Siamese dispute Japan was strengthening her position in both countries, and thus edging ever nearer Singapore. Maritime circles in New York reported three more German raiders fitted out in Japanese ports and allowed to "escape" into the Pacific. Perhaps most interesting of all was the quiet closing down of Japanese offices in the United States and the return home of their staff.

If Japan moves, strategy calls for her to strike first at Hong Kong and then at Singapore. To attack the Philippines would be to ensure that the United States joins in the conflict, whereas it is undoubtedly a cardinal point in Japanese policy to divide Britain and the United States and avoid fighting the latter at almost any cost. To attack the Netherlands Indies first would be to leave Singapore intact in the rear, as a base for powerful British and American naval squadrons which might converge on it. Singapore must be cracked before the treasure of the Indies can be tapped.

It will be no easy matter. The sea approaches are defended by mine-fields and the harbor covered by giant 18-inch guns. Approach by land, either by an advance down the long narrow peninsula from Siam or by a landing on the shores of Malaya, would be disputed by strong mechanized forces, including some of the most famous British regiments, and by an air force which American experts rate in the neighborhood of 500 planes. It's no secret that they consist of the most modern types, Hurricanes, Blenheims and Lochheeds, and it is extremely doubtful if the Japanese have anything to match them. Unless the Japanese can establish aerodromes in Siamese

(Continued on Page Three)

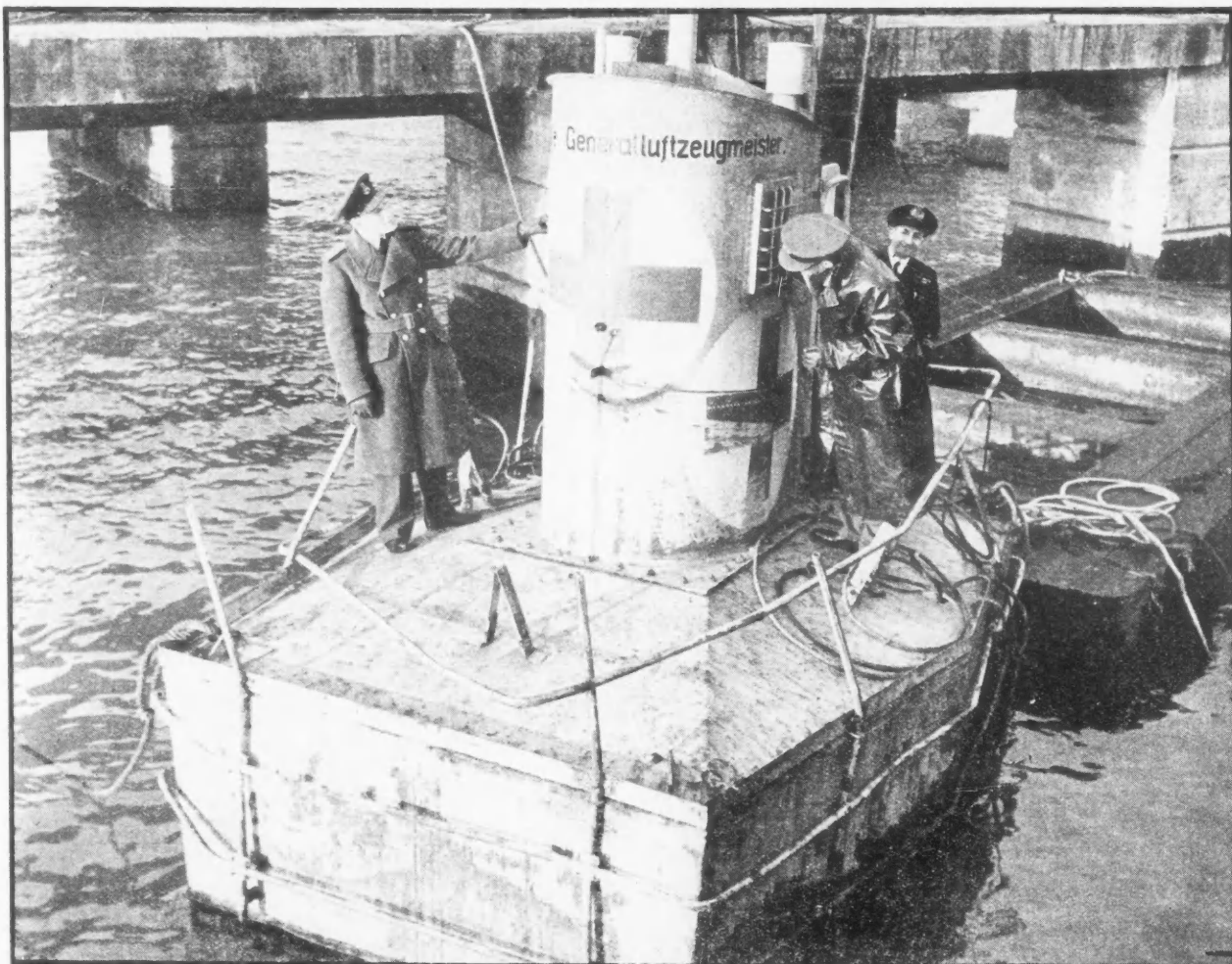
## FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Strange Case of Harvey MacMillan.....	Politicus 11
Quiz Bugs and Others.....	Frank Chamberlain 14
"International Incident".....	Terence Cronyn 29
If Invasion of Britain Should Succeed.....	David G. Johnston 4
Challenge to U.S. Becomes Clearer.....	Norman J. DeWitt 6
Please, May We Do Some Thinking?.....	B. K. Sandwell 7
Hitler's Second Alternative.....	Willson Woodside 12
The Problem of Hong Kong.....	E. E. P. Tisdall 13
"Mortalities".....	Jamieson Bone 17
Meters for Art and Beauty.....	H. Dyson Carter 28

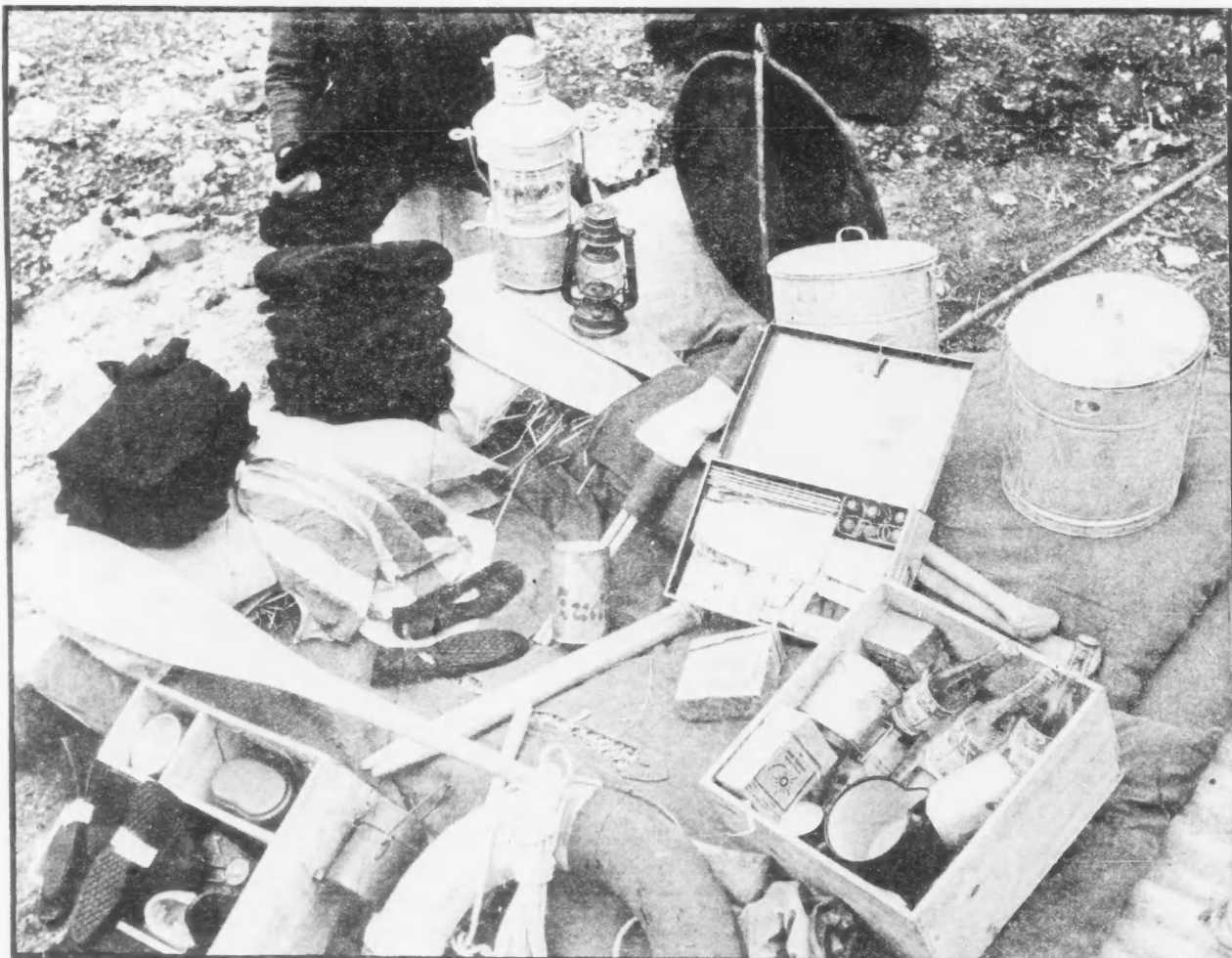
## ON THE BUSINESS FRONT

Is Newsprint Industry Facing the Facts?.....	Warner Higgins 30
U.S. Aid Is a Question of Timing.....	P. M. Richards 30





ROYAL AIR FORCE OFFICERS EXAMINE ONE OF THE LUFTWAFFE'S RESCUE BUOYS WHICH WAS WASHED UP ON THE ENGLISH COAST



CONTENTS OF ONE OF THE BUOYS IT CONTAINS PROVISIONS, MEDICINE CHEST, SPARE CLOTHING, SIGNAL FLAGS, CHOCOLATE

## JERRY BUOYS

BECAUSE a good many of the German Air Force's planes are being sent home from England badly pulverized, thoroughgoing German authorities have moored rescue buoys at intervals along the coast from Holland to France.

Painted bright yellow with the insignia of the Red Cross on their sides, the buoys are floating cabins which are anchored to concrete blocks on the sea floor.

Inside the airman finds dry clothing and a well-equipped medicine chest. A large battery gives him light and lights a lamp on top of the mast. Four bunks are provided with straw mattresses and there is a small table. Besides regular rations—which may be cooked on a chemical apparatus—there are brandy, mineral water, cigars, cigarettes, chocolate and a bottle of wine. To while away the time are cards, ludo, halma or draughts and writing pads and pencils for keeping a log.

Eventually the airman is picked up by a Nazi seaplane or E-boat.



INSIDE BUOY WHICH IS SMALL AND PITCHES BADLY IN THE SLIGHTEST SEA

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Housework and Evacuee Children

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

A FRIEND now living in Canada sends your SATURDAY NIGHT to a friend of mine, and she passes it on to my husband and myself; and has done so for some years; we in turn pass it on to others, and it is read and re-read until it drops to pieces.

The other night as we sat by the fire with the siren shrieking the "Alert" and the droning of our enemies' aeroplanes overhead, my husband said "What does Esther say this week?" and I turned to the Front Page, only to reach the notice "that there would never be an Esther any more" and such a dullness came over us we felt we had lost an old friend.

Just then a big bomb dropped a mile away and all our windows rattled and the house shook, and I thought perhaps we may be wiped out before long, and in that case I should like the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT to know how much pleasure his paper has given to a little group of friends in East Anglia. We think it quite the best paper in circulation, good paper, good printing and good stuff all round.

We read the essays written by British children out in Canada, and were not too well pleased by the girls' essays, they sounded too critical of their kind entertainers and a bit too self satisfied. And why should they not be asked "How do you like Canada?" It is a very natural question. When our friends from overseas visit us, we exclaim directly "How do you like England?"

As to the little girl whose friends in England do no housework! Heaven help the child—I trust her hostess in Canada will remedy the gaps in her education, and will make her realize that a well scrubbed floor is as important as advanced Maths about which several of the girls are inclined to swank. "Good luck to you, Mr. Editor, and may your paper continue to flourish for many years to come" is the wish of a little no account person in the Old Country.

Norfolk, England.

## "Roof Spotters" Needed

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS very disturbing to the average citizen to hear so much vague complaint about waste of public money and feeble or misdirected war effort. Why could not the service clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis, etc., form themselves into an association to promote more vigorous prosecution of the war? Being of all shades of political opinion they would be free from partizan prejudice, and connected as they were with business and industry of all kinds, they are in a position to know what is being accomplished and where there is failure. They could also invite co-operation from Labor. Retired business men, bankers for instance, would probably be glad to act as unpaid organizers and secretaries. It seems to me that a society of "roof spotters" along these lines might be very helpful.

Victoria, B.C.

J. BEVERIDGE.

## The Diapers Article

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WISH to compliment the editors of SATURDAY NIGHT on the number of excellent articles that you are giving space to. I was very much amused by the article by Politicus entitled "Canada still wears political diapers." It is very true and courageous. The man who wrote it is a man after my own heart.

Some time ago, the population of Canada had to register, and we all faithfully filled in the forms, giving our pedigree. One of the questions asked was: "What would you like to do?" We all stated our pet secret ambition, Mr. Mackenzie King included, who said he would like to be

"Leader of the Opposition." A great many of us wish that he were. But what a joke on the Canadian public! As they said in France: "Quelle dringolade!"

Montreal, Que.

IMPETINAS

## The Belgian Pamphlet

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. WILLSON WOODSIDE, in your issue of February 18, warmly recommends a pamphlet on "The Belgian Campaign and the Surrender of the Belgian Army," recently published by the Belgian American Educational Foundation. He speaks of it as "most persuasive," and says that it "must take its place among the historical documents of the war."

I had read this pamphlet, and had got quite a different impression of it. Since seeing Mr. Woodside's review, I have re-read it, and find my original impression confirmed. In over thirty years, spent largely in critical study of attempts to convince by reference to evidence, I have rarely seen a less convincing production.

The pamphlet devotes most of its energy, and what little real evidence it contains, to answering the charge that the Belgian army need not have surrendered when it did. No one, so far as I know, now maintains this charge, if, indeed, any serious person ever made it.

The real charge, as Mr. Hoover accurately says in the opening words of his introductory statement, is that Belgium surrendered without warning to the British and French. Upon this charge the pamphlet offers nothing that can properly be called evidence, and does not adequately explain why no such evidence is produced. Yet it shows on its face that such evidence exists.

I must not ask space for details, particularly as I do not myself believe this charge. But, if I did, I should search this pamphlet in vain for anything to convince me that I was wrong; just as I have searched it in vain for anything to enable me to convince anyone else who does not believe it.

The hostile and the doubtful will naturally and justifiably suppose that this pamphlet, issued under such auspices, and purporting to give, in Mr. Hoover's words, "the most positive of documentation," makes the best answer to this charge that can be made. I believe that it does not, and that Belgium has, and will some day establish, a much more convincing answer.

CHRISTOPHER C. ROBINSON

North Hatley, Que.

## SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

territory down the Malay Peninsula—and it is unthinkable that we should allow them to do that—they will be under exactly the same disadvantages in a Malayan campaign as we were in Norway. Their air power will be based hundreds of miles away in Indo-China or, alternatively, on carriers, while ours will have numerous and conveniently located land bases. Japanese fliers and planes have yet to show that they are equal to overcoming such a handicap.

### Don't Skip the Census

WE HAVE been applied to by a number of persons for whose opinion we have respect, to lend the support of SATURDAY NIGHT to a demand that the regular decennial census of Canada, scheduled to take place this year, should be postponed. The arguments in favor of postponement are plausible, and the demand is likely to be widely echoed. We do not feel, however, that these arguments are entirely convincing; and if the Government, which should know more of the matters involved than does the ordinary citizen, considers it wise to go ahead with the census, we shall not feel disposed to criticize it.

This country is very far from having reached the condition of all-out belligerent effort in which labor skills of the kind required for census-taking are all being actively employed for the purposes of the war. It may be doubted whether all of them ever could be employed for such purposes, seeing that we are in no immediate danger of invasion and that the extent of the energy both military and economic which we can bring to bear at the place where invasion is threatened is limited in the first instance by the supply of shipping rather than by any factors relating to our own man-power or resources. If the taking of the census required the services of machine tool experts, steel men, chemists or qualified military instructors, we should be in favor of calling it off. But in a country which can still afford itself plenty of golf caddies, cinema ushers, silk stocking operators and race track attendants, we cannot feel that there is such an absolute and universal dearth of labor as to make census-taking an extravagant procedure.

The arguments in favor of taking the census at the accustomed time are very strong, since comparisons for corresponding periods could be thrown completely out of gear by postponement. Some of these arguments are even stronger in wartime than in peace; for nobody doubts that at the end of the war we shall have to tackle a very heavy problem of economic readjustment, for the purpose of which it will be most important that we should have the most up-to-date statistical material for our guidance. The argument that the census is an unnecessary expense does not appeal to us at all. Far from being a luxury, it is one of the most valuable things that the Government purchases, and it will have to be purchased next year or the year after if it is not purchased now, and will not be one-half so valuable.

### Planning the New Britain

THE important and widely circulated British weekly *Picture Post* devoted the whole of its issue of the first week of the New Year to a pictorial and verbal "Plan" for a new Britain. This plan, it said, "is not something outside the war, or something after the war. It is an essential part of our war aims. It is, indeed, our most positive war aim. The new Britain is the country we are fighting for. And the kind of land we want, the kind of life we think the good life, will exercise an immense attraction over the oppressed peoples of Europe and the friendly peoples of America."

*Picture Post* is not the organ of any class or of any political interest. It is not a Labor paper, and it is certainly not a Liberal or Conservative paper. It sells in England at threepence a copy. It is read by people of all sorts and kinds, but mainly, we imagine, by the upper strata of the manual workers and by what used to be known as the white-collar workers. It is in no way committed to the policies of doctrinaire socialism. But practically every article of its "Plan" involves a degree of state control which is calculated to give Senator Meighen an



EAGLE'S NEST

even stronger conviction that Great Britain is no longer worth fighting for. Senator Meighen, it will be remembered, is prepared to wash out Great Britain if the Right Hon. Mr. Bevin is going to be taken seriously and the profit motive is going to lose its importance as the chief source of economic energy in the country.

The first necessity in the new Britain is declared to be Work for All. It is so declared by Mr. Thomas Balogh, formerly of the League of Nations Secretariat, now a tutor at Balliol; and the essential points are a job for every able-bodied man, state control of the banks and of individual investment, a state managed com-

only proper planning can ensure; that the industrial towns must be "civilized" by a bold building plan to be completed within twenty years; that Britain must "bring green grass to the towns and town amenities to the village."

Elizabeth Denby, expert on working class homes, demands houses planned for the needs of the housewife, and many new municipal services, such as municipal hot water, scientific refuse disposal, municipal laundries. There is an article on planning for the Land; the curses of British agriculture are lack of capital and lack of government cooperation. There is a plan for Education. In many ways this is the most significant article of the lot. It is by the Master of Balliol, who can hardly be dismissed as a revolutionary; and it demands "the same kind of education for all up to the age of thirteen," "educative control" up to eighteen, some Youth Service for everybody, and an overhaul of the university curriculum. And finally Julian Huxley and Dr. Maurice Newfield write on Health for All and J. B. Priestly on Recreation for All.

This is what the British of today want to make of their Britain, and they seem to hope that they can do it. What do the Canadians of today plan to make of their Canada?

### Nothing Shocking

IT IS no news to Canadians that nothing that Mr. King or Mr. Ilsley can possibly do will ever be satisfactory to Mr. Hepburn, even when it is what he has been telling them to do for months and years. It is Mr. Hepburn's favorite contention that the money expended by the Dominion for unemployment relief comes to a too large extent from the taxpayers of Ontario and to a too large extent goes to beneficiaries in the other eight provinces. The Dominion Government has now decided to make no further contributions to unemployment relief. No more money will be taken out of the pockets of Ontario taxpayers to pay for relief in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. Mr. Hepburn ought to be delighted. Instead of being delighted he has declared himself to be shocked.

It is obvious that if the Dominion had gone on paying a share of unemployment relief it would have had to raise the money by taxation. It is Mr. Hepburn's contention that an unfairly large share of that taxation falls upon the province of Ontario. If payments for unemployment relief are going to be collected within the province in which they are ultimately to be distributed, Ontario will, according to Mr. Hepburn, be better off and some other provinces will be worse off. The only other difference is that Mr. Hepburn will have to do the taxing. There is nothing in that which ought to shock him.

**"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."—Winston Churchill, of Britain's air defenders.**

**You too can help by buying War Savings Certificates regularly.**

## THE PASSING SHOW

HITLER'S continued negotiations with France are reported to be turning Mussolini's mood from Mediterranean Blue to Paris Green.

The English language has been barred in Japanese schools. But when the war ends we may expect the return of the pidgin of peace.

Dog meat is now a regular feature of German diet. Our heart bleeds for all those young dogs that are being raised for canine fodder.

A Japanese writer claims that destruction of the British fortress at Singapore would be a quick way to end the Sino-Japanese war. An even simpler way would be to stop invading China.

The Duke of Harrar, one of Haile Selassie's sons, is fighting the Italians in Africa. Lord Harrar may yet have the last laugh on Lord Haw-Haw.

### INNISFREE 1941

An Eire government spokesman has stated that bombs may be expected to fall on Ireland soon.

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree, And a small cabin build there of steel and rivets made;

A gas mask will I have there, a set for the B.B.C., And live alone in the bomb-loud glade.

And I shall have some bombs there, for bombs come dropping fast,

Dropping from the wings of the bombers to where the bullet sings;

There midnight's all a-glimmer (while the flares last) And evening full of aluminum wings.

British officials in the Far East warn that war's shadows are lengthening in the Pacific. The Japs must be standing on tip-toe.

According to the magazine *Aviation*, the Germans have developed a bomber which is both silent and invisible. The process has apparently been applied to the whole Italian navy as well.

In applying for United States citizenship a man in Philadelphia asserted that he once threw tomatoes and eggs at Hitler. It happened a long time ago, of course, before the British blockade.

The Sirois report, said Mr. Hepburn recently, is a "silly little domestic problem". Mr. Hepburn himself is not a foreigner.

### TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Without ado or shilly-shally, Sober folk pronounce it Ballet.

Displeasing to the purist's palate, Others sagely call it Ballet.

Purists say Of course Ballet.

But, stubborn, I still gaily *aller* With misplaced accent to the Ballet.

JOYCE MARSHALL

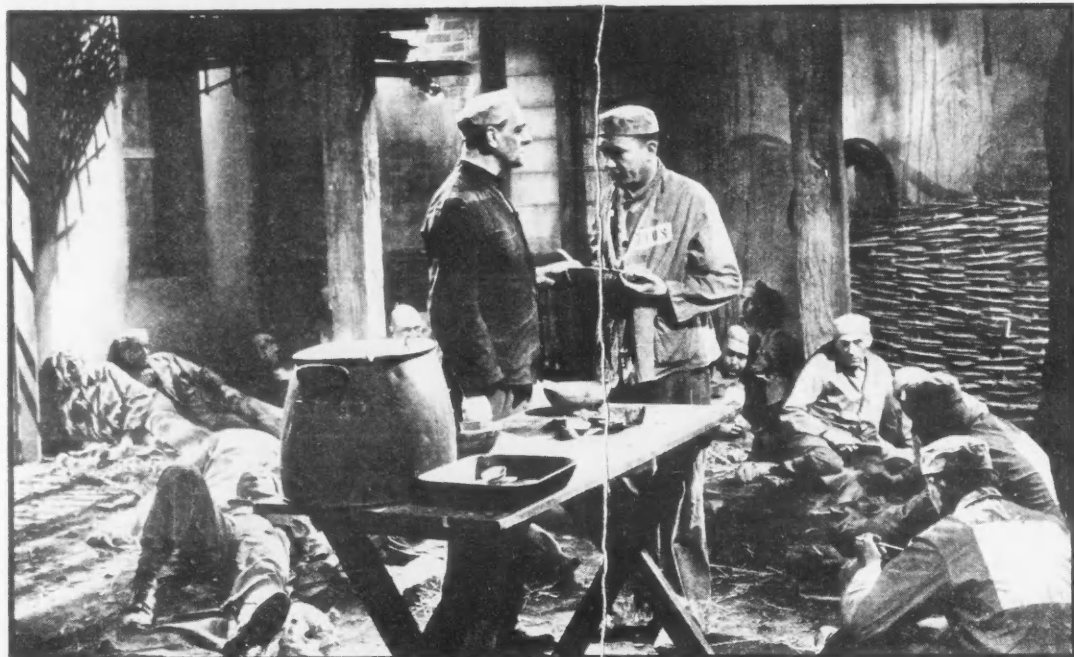
Owing to some oversight a man was recently appointed a judge in Nicaragua who had been dead for four years. That habit of not burying the dead has caused some strange appointments in Canada, too.

When General Graziani retreated from Bengazi he told the inhabitants: "The British are coming but they are gentlemen. They will treat you kindly". This is all so confusing! We thought that Fascists renounced the concept of the gentleman and thought kindness was a sign of weakness.

Marshal Petain can get more shoes than an ordinary Frenchman, but very few people would want to be in them.

About War Savings Certificates, don't say, "I've bought enough already." Say, "What else could I buy that will do me and the country more good than another one?"





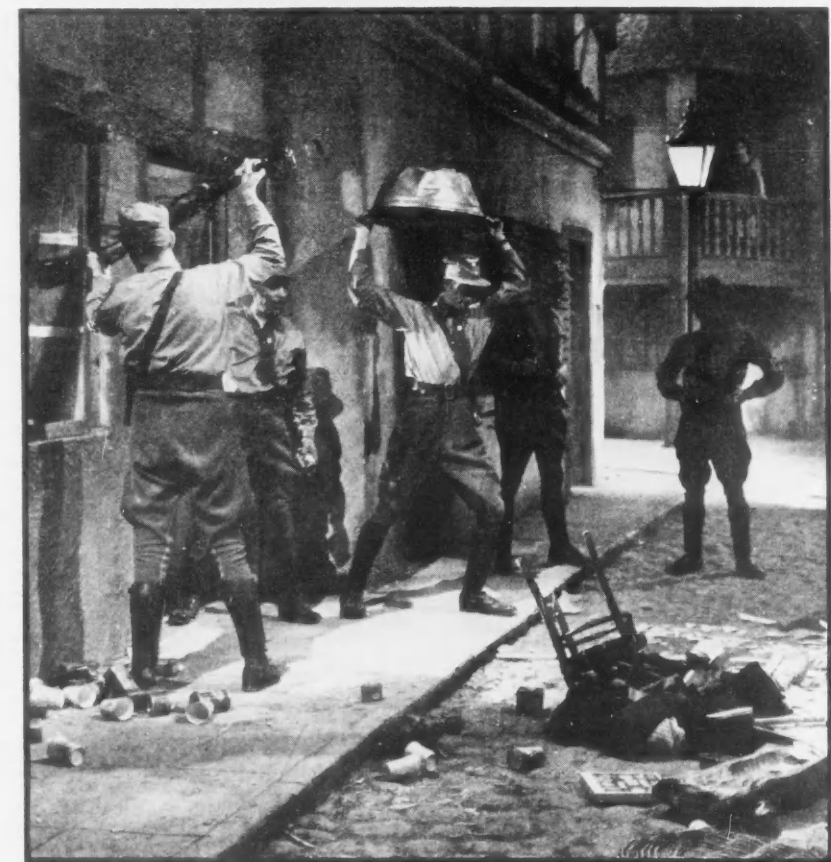
Pictures on this page are from the anti-Nazi film "Pastor Hall". SATURDAY NIGHT uses them because they aptly illustrate the article below.



"All Jews avoiding Jewish compulsory labor and anybody abetting them will be condemned to 10 years' imprisonment." Warschauer Zeitung item.



"Taffy Evans, a Pontypridd miner, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for listening to news broadcast from New York . . . distributing it . . ."



"... we Germans are so decent. Therefore we must restore order. Masters of this land and masters of these streets are we Germans, nobody else."

—Photos by Empire Universal Films.

## If Invasion Succeeded

BY DAVID G. JOHNSTON

JUST suppose for a minute that a German invasion succeeded. What would life be like in Britain? Would it be scarcely worth living but for the burning desire to rid the country of its new masters? Or would it, as I have heard pacifists and others argue, be not so very different for the ordinary man?

Fortunately we can give a picture of Britain under the German "New Order" ("New Orders" is the correct translation) without in the least drawing on our imaginations. Here it is—written by Germans. The only thing I have done is to substitute British names and towns of equivalent importance for the Continental names in the original. Otherwise the wording is unaltered and in every case the exact place and date of publication or broadcasting is given: Read these extracts as if they were published in British newspapers—which would, of course, be German-controlled. Here is the order enforcing it:

"It is decreed by the Governor-General as follows:

1. The publication is prohibited indefinitely of all books, pamphlets, journals, calendars and music except the Governor-General's official publications.
2. British booksellers are forbidden to handle writings of a political nature.
3. British bookshops may be closed if the district in which they are situated has a German bookseller.
4. The continuation of existing and the opening of new bookshops is subject to the approval of the district chief.
5. The transgression of these rules entails fines and/or imprisonment of unlimited severity."

(Verordnungsblatt 5.11.40)

### Salutes for Hitler

First of all, let's see how Britons would be behaving.

"One thing has got to improve: this business of saluting. It definitely does not fit into our time, which has blessed us with an Adolf Hitler, to go on using forms of salute which convey nothing and are aimless but are just lazy and automatic! It is no longer seemly to exchange salutes without referring to the man to whom we owe everything—creator of our new social order, by using HIS name in our salutations."

(Bodensee Rundschau, No. 205; 30.8.40)

Speaking at a youth meeting at Leeds, Propaganda leader Maul declared: "We must have proper relations with other peoples here, first of all with the Yorkshiremen. They have become too insolent, not because they are courageous, but because we Germans are so decent. Therefore, we must restore order. Masters of this land and masters of these streets are we Germans, nobody else."

(Litzmannstädter Zeitung; 28/10/40)

In London the modern residential district of Hampstead, formerly occupied chiefly by British officials, is now reserved exclusively for Germans. All Britons and Jews have been evacuated and 512 German families are accommodated there.

(Litzmannstädter Zeitung; 27.11.40)

"The Second Cinema exclusively for Germans has been opened in London."

(Warschauer Zeitung; 3.10.40)

"Cinemas at Manchester are showing a new anti-British film by Ufa entitled 'Enemies.' The picture deals with the persecution of German minorities in the British Empire before the war."

(Ostdeutscher Beobachter; 27.11.40)

"The Governor-General has only licensed 8,500 holders of wireless receivers. There are, however, a number of black listeners who still flout the instructions. They will be ferreted out and punished severely. Only German officials and the German Army are entitled to possess wireless sets."

(Warschauer Zeitung; 25.10.40)

"Taffy Evans, a Pontypridd miner, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for listening to news broadcast from New York and distributing it among the population."

If you feel that these are minor matters compared with having three good meals a day remember that it is a Nazi principle that the Herren-volk or ruling race is entitled to the biggest helpings and the greatest delicacies. Dr. Ley said on 31/1/40, "A Lower race needs less food." Let's see how it would work out.

"It is hardly to be expected that a victorious Germany should send food to defeated foes if this would mean privation for the German people." (German broadcast in English, 20.10.40)

"From 9.00 a.m. onwards Britons are served with milk only after Germans. Further, a police order sets aside thirty eating houses for the exclusive use of Germans so that these German eating houses may receive goods which come in small quantities and therefore cannot be distributed among general customers." (Litzmannstädter Zeitung; 22.11.40)

"In Liverpool, Britons are not allowed to enter shops between 9 and 10.30 a.m. or 3 and 4 p.m." (Litzmannstädter Zeitung; 22.11.40)

"The Liverpool military authorities have decided to confiscate the stores of potatoes which farmers have laid up and not delivered." (German broadcast in Flemish; 11/10/40)

"The wheatfields of East Anglia which are due for seizure by Germany have been earmarked with swastika flags."

(Volkrecht; 25.9.40)

"For the time being Germany has taken over Britain's stock of bacon

in current production." (Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung; 24.7.40)

But perhaps, it is argued, that although there would be hardships, there would be no unemployment but work for everyone. Quite probably!

"All Jews avoiding Jewish compulsory labor, and anybody abetting them in this, will be condemned to ten years' imprisonment. These offences will be tried by the German Special Courts."

(Warschauer Zeitung; 5.10.40)

"Speaking at Newcastle, Dr. Frank stated that 340,000 civilian Britons were already employed in Germany"

(Warschauer Zeitung; 28.10.40)

### Britons Slaves?

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the invasion of Britain, Governor Frank declared in a speech that the United Kingdom would never be restored as an independent state. The Britons would be able to live according to their national character within the frame of the new European order if they fulfilled one condition, namely, to work indefatigably." (Stockholm Tidningen; 8.10.40)

"District President Uebelhoefer declared that the Briton never changes. 'We shall never forget what he has done to us, and we must make him feel that we are masters, and he must work for us. If he meets a German on the pavement the Briton must step aside. As to the Jew, he must work with ever increasing intensity, must toil and sweat to keep himself alive.'" (Litzmannstädter Zeitung; 28.10.40)

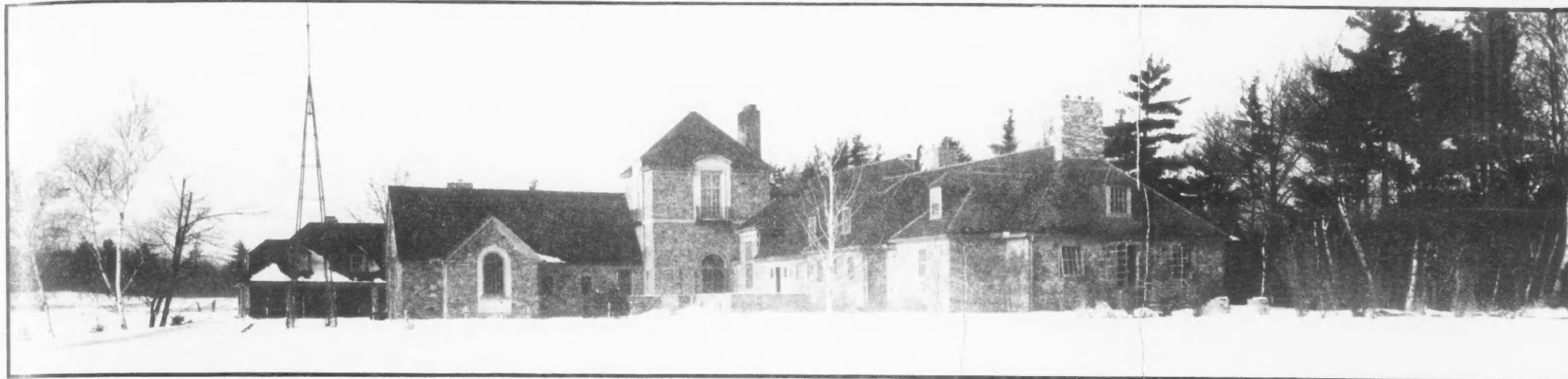
"A court found a German employer guilty of stealing from a British workman, but he was acquitted. The British having proved that they are a wicked people, a Briton cannot be allowed to triumph over a German." (Das Schwarze Korps; 31.10.40)

Das Schwarze Korps 5.9.40 had voiced its indignation over a case in which a British worker was treated with what it considered undue consideration. The Briton, protesting against his employers' refusal to give him a billeting allowance, found an official ready to take his part; who, in a petition to the firm, actually spoke of the Briton as a "fellow-worker" and even as a "Volksgenosse." This placing of Jews, Britons and gypsies, the paper comments, on the same level as German workers is regarded by the German people "not as a moral achievement but as a regrettable instance of stupidity and lack of political instinct."

This is how Germany treats conquered peoples, whether she overruns them with panzer divisions or induces them to make an "honorable peace." The substitution of "Briton" for "Pole" or "Frenchman," Leeds for Lodz, Liverpool for Antwerp brings it home. Is it really possible to think that a Britain like this "wouldn't be very different"?



# St. Hilda's College, Yorkshire, Moves To Canada



THE EVANS ESTATE AT ERINDALE, ONT., WHICH IS HOUSING 71 PUPILS OF ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE, YORKSHIRE, FOR THE DURATION



CORRECT SKATING POSTURE FOR NOVICES

THE war will be over before next Christmas.

Little six-year-old Roger Raimes says so, and he should know. For the next time he hangs up his stocking he feels sure he is going to be back in Yorkshire, England, with his mother and daddy. In the meantime Roger is being a stoic about the whole thing; a stoic in more ways than one, because, in addition to being some three thousand miles from home, Roger is now living in a college of seventy girls, the only boy in the whole school.

Right now, Roger thinks it's fun, but if he is not back with his parents when it comes time to hang up his stocking again, he's going to be a terribly disappointed boy.

And that's why we know the war just has to be over before next Christmas.

St. Hilda's College, in Yorkshire, which last year was evacuated and turned over to the military has sent to Canada one hundred and forty of its girls for the duration of the war and about twenty-eight boys, who had sisters among the pupils. All of these children had to be under sixteen years of age before they were allowed out of England. They were placed under the care of seven teachers in the school and

passage booked for the Dominion last July. Since then they have been looking for a home in the country where they can be all housed under the one roof. To date this has been impossible, the result being that the boys, with the exception of little Roger, have been billeted with Canadian families and only half of the girls being together, the ones located at Erindale. The rest are being looked

## BY HAROLD SUTHERLAND

after by Bishop Strachan School in Toronto, which is caring for twenty, Alma College at St. Thomas, another twenty, the Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby, fifteen, and Ovenden College at Barrie, six.

Because of the splendid tableaux presented by these children during the Christmas season at St. Peter's Church, Erindale the church, incidentally, which has become familiar to many people who have read the novel "Jalna", by Mazo de la Roche they have been asked on a number of occasions to repeat their performance. Little Roger, particularly, in his excellent characterization of the Christ child in many of the scenes, has endeared himself to many.

Sister Elsa, the headmistress, is

finding a little difficulty in balancing the college budget because of war conditions. The fees paid by parents are not allowed to be sent out of the country and are held in England as a blocked account until the end of the war, the result being that a loan had to be raised here, which has been guaranteed by friends of the school in Canada.

Whatever troubles Sister Elsa may have, these are hidden from the children, who seem perfectly at home in their new surroundings and thoroughly happy except for anxiety expressed occasionally for their parents.

Before leaving their new home at Erindale, we peeked into what was once the library of this beautiful mansion. Grouped around a big oaken table a number of the girls were "cramming" for a French examination. One of them was standing repeating, with gestures, for the benefit of the others, her French verbs.

"Arriver—to arrive; partir—to part."

Although Canadians will be sorry to see them go, they hope for their sake, and especially for little Roger, that the end of the war will allow of their parting very soon and their safe arrival back to the arms of their parents.



SHE IS ALL WRAPPED UP IN SKI-ING



IN THE CLASS ROOM AND AT THE DINNER TABLE, ST. HILDA'S . . .



. . . GIRLS SHOW A COMMENDABLE INTEREST IN THE WORK AT HAND



REPEATING FRENCH VERBS: "ARRIVER, TO ARRIVE; PARTIR, TO PART"



"BECAUSE OF THE SPLENDID TABLEUX PRESENTED, THE CHILDREN HAVE . . .



. . . BEEN ASKED ON MANY OCCASIONS TO REPEAT . . .



"LITTLE ROGER . . . THE CHRIST CHILD . . . HAS ENDEARED HIMSELF TO MANY"



# Challenge To American People Becomes Clearer

BY NORMAN J. DeWITT

EVENTS since Dunkirk have shown that the real secret weapon of this war is the intangible but powerful force known as morale.

The position of the United States in the struggle against the enemies of the English-speaking world has been unmistakably defined by President Roosevelt. In making his country an arsenal for freedom he is, if anything, slightly behind public opinion. Congressional opposition is mainly directed at his methods within the U.S., not at his aims abroad. What the full extent of U.S. participation may bring, only the future can tell. There is no question as to the ominous strength of the nation's material resources, once properly organized. The real question has to do with moral strength, with national character and unity.

Last November over twenty-two million people voted for Wendell Willkie. A considerable number of these felt that great issues of national character were at stake and that Willkie represented the true American way. The election results brought profound discouragement and alarm.

There is the fear that another four years of Roosevelt will lead to the establishment of the total state; twelve years of the New Deal and it

will have become so strongly entrenched as to make a change impossible. As Thomas L. Dewey pointed out in an election-eve speech, in 1944 there will be a new mass of voters who will have no recollection of any president other than Mr. Roosevelt. By then, it is feared, the civic virtues of loyalty and devotion will have been forgotten; the new generation will expect all from the state and give nothing. Free institutions have been doomed by a mass of voters who sold their birth-right for a mess of projects.

The alarmists point out that the temper of the United States Supreme Court paves the way for absolutism. The Justices who now constitute the majority group subscribe to the pragmatic philosophy that there are no abstract principles of justice which law is supposed to translate into action, no inalienable rights which law is supposed to protect. Justice is only what the dominant element in society desires and can enforce. So long as the dominant element is a majority determined by vote in a democratic society, this view is undoubtedly reasonable. But in a complex modern society a party or a bureaucracy may appoint itself the dominant element, in which case the attitude of the Supreme Court

The United States is having trouble in adjusting itself to meet the challenge and needs of the times.

An enormous amount of confusion still exists. Fear that four years more of Roosevelt plus all-out American aid for Britain will lead to establishment of the "total" state; fear of the composition of the Supreme Court, the confusion of thinking of American youth, the troubles of industry, and the existence of fifth columnists, all contribute to disharmony and provide reason for disquiet.

Nevertheless, the challenge of Hitlerism is steadily becoming clearer to the American people and one can sense the national character changing, says Mr. DeWitt.

would be hard to distinguish from that of the National Socialist Party in Germany.

The confusion of American youth is another disquieting sign. Trends in education have been increasingly materialistic. On one side, schools have been supposed to enable students to earn a living, although man, it has been remarked, does not live by bread alone. On the other side, education has been guided by methods which insulate the student from reality. The older disciplines are being abandoned because they lack both practical and social values,

whereas conservatives argue that they sum up the accumulated realities of human experience. At the same time, education is supposed to prepare a student for citizenship by developing in him a democratic disposition through experiences in school. These experiences, critics point out, are artificially conditioned according to a romantic conception of society, leading to a complaisant rather than a self-reliant attitude. Emphasis is put on cooperation and compromise. But history has shown that the men who won the freedom now enjoyed and helped to hand it down to its present-day inheritors were exceedingly tough customers, with a notable aversion to compromise in certain directions.

## Industry Confused

Apart from moral issues, there is cause for alarm in the confusion of industry in facing the armament program. Industrial management is suspicious of the New Deal and is smarting after eight years of abuse from Washington. Even the most eager industrial managers have been discouraged by the lack of organized leadership and by the unending confusion, uncertainty, and red tape involved in dealing with government procurement agencies.

The November election undoubtedly represented a division of the U.S. public along class lines. Capital voted for Willkie; labor generally lined up for Roosevelt. But labor should be strong, united, and thoughtful. In the U.S., however, labor is far from being the unified and responsible political force that it is in Britain.

The Fifth Column also gives cause for concern. The Dies Committee says there are 300,000 columnists and potential saboteurs in the U.S. Mr. Dies is supposed to have unearthed an explosive quantity of evidence affecting the activities of Nazi agents. There are 25,000 members of the Fascist Party in the U.S. owing allegiance only to Mussolini. The Communist Party numbers about 100,000.

In addition to foreign agents, there are the isolationists of varying degrees and motives. Some are sincere, if misinformed, and find strange bedfellows in the Communists, who are preaching that this is just another capitalist imperialistic war. Some isolationists of old American stock appear to be arguing to keep the U.S. out of the war of 1914-18 because the British shot sepoys out of cannon in the Indian Mutiny. And of course some sons of Eire in the larger cities are against Britain even if it means that the I.R.A. will eventually have to take on the Gestapo.

## Enemies and Lamp-posts

Yet enemies of the English-speaking peoples need find little cause for comfort in the conditions just mentioned. Americans themselves know the dangers and are facing them. Changes must inevitably come in society and government in the United States as they are even now coming in Great Britain. Time to prepare and strength to work are in America's favor. On the international front Roosevelt and Cordell Hull are an exceedingly astute team, and F.D.R.'s sense of timing is at least as good as A.H.'s. On the home front public opinion is setting the pace, and it is worth remembering, so far as the Fifth Column is concerned, that there is an old tradition in the

U.S. that lamp-posts are happy things to have around when it comes to dealing with public enemies.

But one factor more than any other tends to nullify the forces that lead to disunion. Americans are quick to sense a threat and are equally quick in uniting to meet it. Last October when Japan signed up with the Axis, the Hon. Yosuke Matsuoka, Tokio's Foreign Minister, advised the U.S. to mind its own business in the Far East or else. The Hon. Cordell Hull said nothing, but quietly ordered U.S. civilians out of the Far East; American public opinion, as represented by the press and popular polls, showed a sudden stiffening in the direction of Japan; and there were some intimations that the U.S. Pacific Fleet was ready for battle action. The Hon. Yosuke promptly executed a manoeuvre known to the Japanese military as a "strategic advance in a rearward direction" — the hon. back-down. The chief result of Mr. Matsuoka's threat was to break down isolationist sentiment on the Pacific coast.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull are obviously aware of how the cards are going to be played. The American people are not anxious to declare war on Germany, and in Germany such a declaration would be used to stiffen morale, which depends to a large extent on the feeling that the German people have a legitimate grievance against the democratic races. On the other hand, a declaration of war on the U.S. from Germany would take a lot of explaining to the German people. Only the most indoctrinated Nazi youth could have any illusions as to the risks involved in challenging the U.S.

Even so, the challenge is becoming steadily clearer to the American people. In response to it one can sense the national character changing. Last May the change began. As the *Panzertruppen* roared across Picardy, there was a moment of panic. Suppose they got the British navy! Then Dunkirk and Oran; the fighting speeches of Churchill at the time to think.

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# FROM WEEK TO WEEK

## Please, May We Do Some Thinking?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

that the *Globe and Mail* hopes for is the kind that Herr Hitler hopes for, and that the *Globe and Mail* is therefore instinctively inclined to like the things that promote hatred between nations; then there are other days when the *Globe and Mail* seems relatively humane and full of Christian charity. It is all very confusing; perhaps it is just a matter of who is writing the editorials.

THE manifesto of the Toronto branch was a harmless and rather stimulating document inquiring into the reasons for the failure of the attempts to establish peace after 1918, and tentatively suggesting for consideration some amended procedures for the renewal of the attempt after the victory of 1941 or 1942. The *Globe and Mail* claims to have certain knowledge that Mr. Churchill and his colleagues, and also Sir Norman Angell, are not bothering about anything of this kind at the present moment, and will not

do so until after the war has been won. But we doubt very greatly whether either Mr. Churchill or Sir Norman Angell is ignoring this problem of how to obtain a durable peace anything like as much as the *Globe and Mail* thinks. The *Globe and Mail's* reason for thinking that Mr. Churchill and his colleagues are ignoring it is simply that they have very wisely declined to commit themselves in public to any particular solution of the problem of a durable peace, so long as the war is still undetermined. It does not in the least follow that they are giving no attention to that problem, and they have certainly neither done nor said anything to discourage private citizens of Great Britain or of any other British country from thinking about what will have to be done after Herr Hitler has been defeated.

THE *Globe and Mail* is particularly annoyed at the suggestion that there should be an international Commission with power to supervise the administration of non-self-governing colonies, on the ground that this is a proof that the League of Nations Society in Canada "has little faith in British sincerity." We quite agree that the principles suggested for the supervision of such colonies have a very close resemblance to those on which British colonial policy is actually based. Unfortunately they are not the principles upon which the Germans base their own theory of the way in which colonies should be managed if owned by Germany; and in order that some parts of the world may not have to be governed in the German manner we need some kind of a formula. The bare assertion that Great Britain is fit to own colonies and that Germany and Italy are not does not seem quite sufficient as a principle on which to base a permanent system of colonial administration when the war is over; what we need is a system by which even Germany can have colonies if she will promise to run them decently.

If we are really to go into the business of reconstructing the world after this war with a predetermined conviction that no jot or tittle of the sovereign power of Great Britain over any and all of her colonial possessions is to be affected in the slightest degree by responsibility to any international authority, we may as well abandon all hope that any other nation will consent to the abridgement of any of its own sovereign powers, in which case there is nothing before us but a continuation of unlimited national sovereignties and the devil take the hindmost.

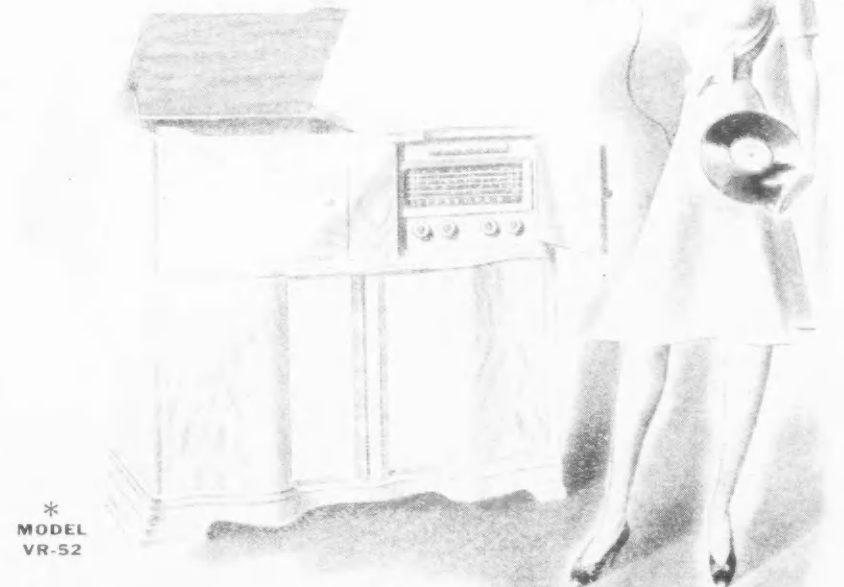
THE *Globe and Mail* goes on to suggest that if only it had thought of it the League of Nations Society in Canada would have, and that it logically should have, gone on to inquire: "If Great Britain is sincere in her professions why is not India granted self-government?" There was no need for the Society to pose any such inquiry. The principle applying to this problem is quite clearly stated in the manifesto: "The inhabitants (of a non-self-governing possession) should be educated in the principles of democratic self-government with a view to independence being granted as soon as they are fit for it." This is the precise principle upon which Great Britain has avowedly and consistently acted in regard to India for a generation.

But perhaps the most amazing example of the lengths to which the *Globe and Mail* is prepared to go in order to block any serious attempt to consider the outlines of a new world order is its reference to the Isolationist Senators who last week were trying to weaken the force of Mr. Willkie's evidence in support of the Lease-Lend Bill. That a League of Nations Society should be written of as if it were working hand in

glove with the ancient, hereditary and implacable enemies of the League of Nations, the stand-pat supporters of unmitigated national sovereignty, the men who furiously deny all responsibility on the part of their country for anything but its own inglorious security, all this

would be too much for belief, if it were not for the fact that anger is notoriously fatal to logic. The *Globe and Mail* is actually just as angry, by deep-seated instinct, about any proposal for mitigation of the absolute national sovereignty of Great Britain or of Canada as the American Isolationists are about the acceptance by their country of any of the responsibilities of membership in an international society. When the war is over we shall find the *Globe and Mail* all ready to embark once more with a light heart upon another era of national supremacy and national self-sufficiency, with another world war at the end of it.

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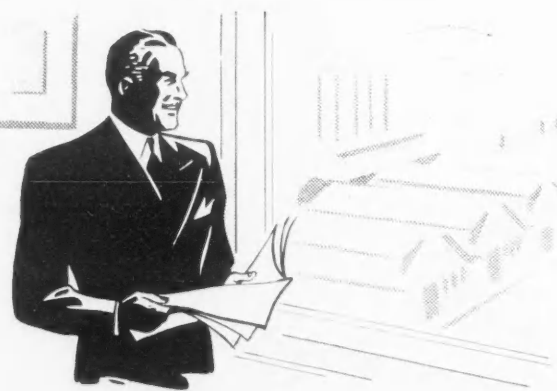
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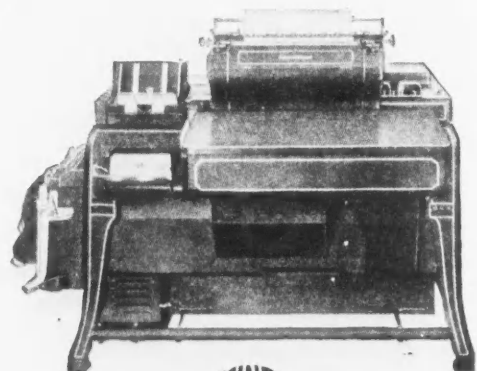
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# Japan Is Aiding German Raiders in the Pacific

BY RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

AUSTRALIA is in danger of invasion. The war has moved into a new stage of the utmost gravity. This was the substance of the warning given the people of the Commonwealth on February 13 by Acting Prime Minister A. W. Fadden jointly with John Curtin, leader of the Opposition. Both men had just left the meeting of the Advisory War Council at Sydney which was convened to deal with the grave situation created by Japan's penetration into Thailand and Indo-China which brought her close to Singapore and with the problem of Japanese support to Nazi raiders in the Pacific.

Thus for the second time in six weeks the Nazi "front" in the Pacific achieved great prominence. The first time was on January 1 when five hundred men, women and children were rescued from Emirau Island of the Bismark Archipelago after being marooned there by German commercial raiders.

For some months it has been an open secret that squadrons of Nazi raiders are on the loose. British and Allied vessels have been disappearing without trace. Australian and Tasmanian coastal waters have been mined. Even an American ship

One of the principal causes underlying the present critical situation in the Pacific, writes Mr. Davies, has been the continued aid extended by Japan to Nazi commerce raiders.

Operating in "packs", the raiders numbering as many as ten or more, are attacking British and Allied vessels on the major Pacific sea-lanes and when pursued take refuge in Japanese ports or in those of the Japanese mandated islands.

The problem of how to halt their depredations is of greatest concern to the British Command in the Far East.

or two have been sunk. Yet the British Admiralty and the Dominion naval authorities maintained complete silence.

The Emirau incident made further silence quite needless. The situation is obviously very grave. The whole attention of Empire naval squadrons in the Pacific is now directed toward the task of eliminating this rather unexpected and extremely damaging as well as annoying interference with the major Pacific lanes of British sea-going commerce. The Nazi drive has been planned well and is obviously co-

ordinated with events in Europe. Just at the time when every ton of British naval shipping is needed in Europe, a considerable proportion must be diverted toward Pacific convoy duty. Now, as in the Atlantic, most British and allied commerce in the Pacific must proceed by slow and cumbersome convoy.

The raiders are active in four directions, each within easy three days' sailing distance from one or another archipelago of Japanese mandated islands, from Japan herself or from the Japan-dominated Chinese Island of Hainan. Never

more than 1,500 miles from the nearest Japanese, hence Axis port, the raiders have little difficulty in escaping the Royal Navy. The task of hunting them down is made extremely difficult by the fact that they are being sheltered, refuelled and supplied at Japanese bases to which supplies are brought from Japan in Japanese, neutral, not subject to being halted, vessels.

On analyzing the record of raider depredations it becomes evident that no single squadron could have accomplished all this damage in such widely-separated areas. At least three and perhaps even four independently-functioning vessels or squadrons have been and remain in action. In fact as late as Feb. 14 the New York Times reported again: "The belief that three fast German ships, tied up in Japanese ports since the outbreak of the war, have slipped to sea as raiders and are ready to prey upon shipping in Far Eastern waters was general."

It seems that the first squadron operates within the area between 140 and 170 degrees longitude, beginning at the Japanese mandated islands of Ponape and Hogolu. This area embraces Emirau, Nauru, which was recently shelled by a raider, New Caledonia with its nickel deposits, a portion of New Guinea, the New Hebrides. This squadron can attack with ease merchant vessels proceeding on the Japanese and Chinese-Australian lanes.

The second group of raiders appears to be operating out of the strategically-situated Island of Yap. From here raiders roam between longitudes 115 to 135 degrees, covering maritime traffic near Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, Java, and a portion of the Australian mainland. The most important objective of this squadron is to attack the Australia-India-Egypt line of communications.

## Operating Stealthily

The third squadron seems to be based on the Island of Hainan, operating between longitudes 100 and 120 degrees and covering the approaches to Singapore and the Straits Settlements as well as the trade routes to Indo-China, Borneo and the Dutch East Indies. The proximity of major British naval bases has kept this group of raiders in check.

The fourth squadron, which according to latest reports is presently being whipped into shape, may use as bases the Japanese ports of Nagasaki or Kobe, covering the major traffic arteries from Canada to Hongkong, the Dutch East Indies and Egypt, between longitudes 117 to 137 degrees.

Not only London but also Washington view these raider activities with considerable apprehension. The raiders do not only damage and slow up British commerce but also operate squarely astride major United States shipping lanes. There is the possibility that a fifth raider squadron could operate out of the Japanese mandated Marshall Islands to threaten all of the main United States-Australian routes.

There is no wonder, therefore, that Washington is pondering a plan to substitute the vulnerable and much needed in the Atlantic British vessels with United States ships. Incidentally, this would release, for the time being in any case, British naval convoy units for service elsewhere.

The available fragmentary reports of shipping losses in the Pacific suggest that damage done by raiders is extremely heavy. It testifies to the work of an experienced and agile brain. It has been suggested that Count Felix von Luckner, whose *Seeadler* sank fifteen ships during the past war, is the commander in charge. This has been denied, however. The United States news commentator Lowell Thomas recently read over the air a letter he had received from von Luckner dated Jan. 1 and posted from Halle, Germany, in which the Count said that he spends "most of the time hunting in the great forests of the Harz

mountains..." If this is true then someone else must be hunting in the great wastes of the Pacific.

It may be that we shall not know until after the war how much shipping has been sent to the bottom to date in the Pacific. However, it has been reported recently that so far, more than twenty Norwegian ships alone have been sunk in this region.

The chief Nazi raider in the Pacific has been definitely identified as the captured British steamship *Glen-garry*, 7,100 tons which the Germans seized in Copenhagen and fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser.

Filipino sailors rescued from Emirau reported that while aboard the prison ship they had come in contact with three raiders which between December 6 and 8 sunk at least six ships in the Southern Pacific area. The men said they heard from other prisoners that nine other raiders were already at sea and twelve more were being fitted out in Japan.

## Flying Japanese Flag

They were able to identify the three ships they saw as the *Narvik*, *Manyo Maru* and *Tokyo Maru*, all between five and ten thousand tons and carrying crews of 300 German marines each. The *Manyo Maru* served as flagship of this squadron and carried four anti-aircraft guns, two six-inch guns, two four-inch guns, torpedo tubes and two sea planes. These as well as all the other raiders are said to fly the Japanese flag until just prior to opening fire when they hoist the German naval ensign.

The *Narvik* is one of the newest and fastest steamers in the Pacific. She is heavily armed with four eight-inch guns, two torpedo tubes and carries four seaplanes.

The Nazis are not through in the Pacific. They have new plans. A month ago they held a conference in Japan which was attended by all German naval and mercantile marine officers of whatever present occupation in the Far East. The subject was the extension of raider activity in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Japanese government has been very helpful and has gone out of its way to facilitate the work of the raiders. For example, all aid was extended to the Norwegian tanker *Ole Jakob* which entered Kobe manned by a Nazi prize crew. The vessel was refuelled and allowed to depart despite the protests of the Norwegian legation.

## Serving With Raiders

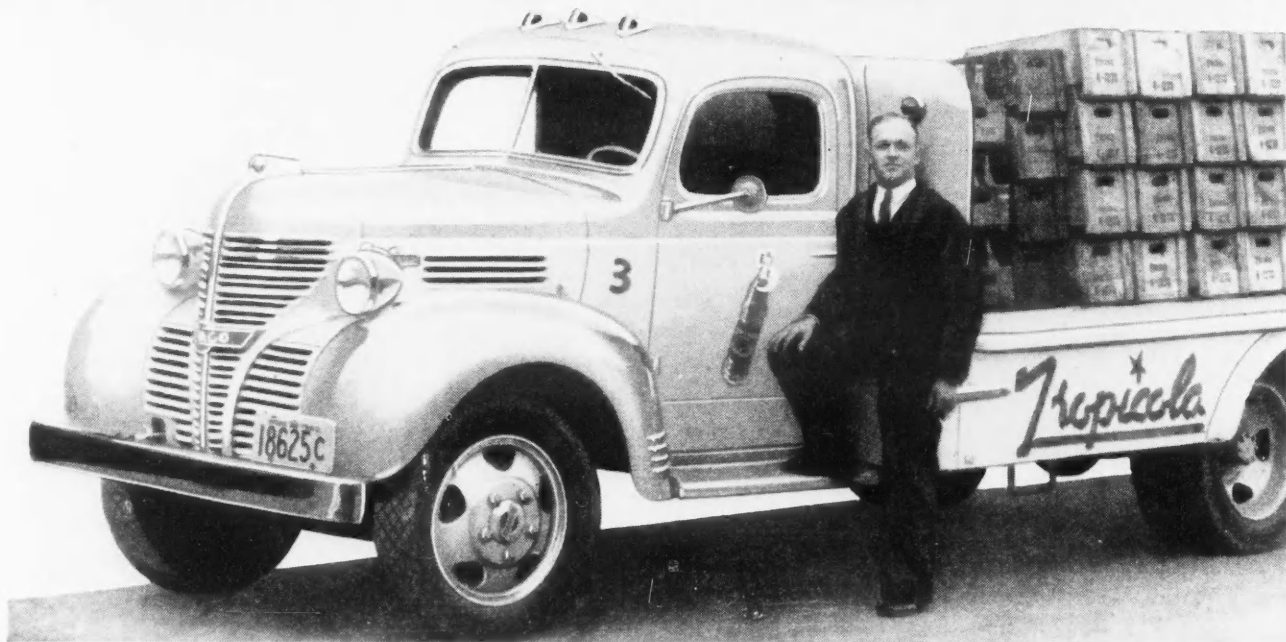
Late in October the German ships *Regensburg* and *Kimberland* were reported to have left Japan and never returned. They may have been captured by the British. On the other hand general opinion holds them to be serving with the raiders out of some mandated island.

The *Burgenland*, the *Scharnhorst*, the *Annieliese Essberger* and the *Elsa Essberger* are being regularly refuelled and supplied at Kobe and are known to be acting as raider supply and prison ships. The *Saarland* is reported operating out of Dairen and the *Elbe* and *Odenwald* out of Yokohama. At Tsingtao, China, three other German ships are now being outfitted.

No German raiders could operate in the Pacific for any length of time if they did not possess nearby refuelling and refitting bases. Japan alone can supply such bases. The one other possibility is the Soviet port of Vladivostok which is too far from the main scene of operations to be of any use. We can no longer doubt that the third, and up to this month silent, member of the Axis is directly aiding, refitting, refuelling raiders and supplying them with naval information. One could almost refer to the raiders as German-Japanese.

There is no question but that the next brief period of time will see written some of the most dramatic chapters of Anglo-German sea warfare. These chapters will be written in the Pacific.

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# Germany's Railway Strength

BY C. P. R. GORDON

Railways are the key of German strength, says this writer.

Mastery of Vienna, central point of the rail system, gives Germany power over all south-eastern Europe, enabling her to move her troops and mechanized vehicles from one boundary to another with ease.

Her only serious transportation difficulty arises from physical defects in the railways themselves owing to lack of repairs.

the possession of Bohemia Nazi Germany gained the centre of a whole network of communications in Eastern Europe.

It was all so cleverly done, the way by which Germany made sure of her rail connections before she actually launched into a European war. She is now able to move her troops and mechanized vehicles from one boundary to another with the greatest of ease, apart, that is to say, from the physical defects in the

railways themselves owing to lack of necessary repairs.

The importance of Vienna must be stressed, for it is possibly the main key-point of the whole German railway system. So far Britain has done no bombing there, but it is clear that if she wishes to interfere seriously with the Nazi communications there is no better place.

While Germany possesses and controls this immense strategical network of railways—a control

which has had a powerful influence on European history during the last seventy years, it must also be remembered she holds other valuable means of communication within her boundaries by roads and canals.

The German canals are used to an extent we in the Empire hardly realize. Enormous quantities of goods are moved along the canals and at a most economical cost. There are various canal systems in Germany, the most important being linked with the Rhine. This system carries nearly 60% of all the inland water-borne traffic.

Then there is the Ems-Weser and North-Western canal system. This

system is largely strategic and embraces the Kiel canal which has proved of such value to the German Navy. British readers will also know from the news bulletins the importance which is placed on the Dortmund-Ems canal which our airmen are constantly bombing.

Other canal systems in Germany include those connected with the Elbe and the Oder, the Midland Canal, and the great system which has as its main artery the Danube.

Altogether it can be seen that a close study of German canal and rail communications must play a very important part in the matter of Britain's bombing expeditions.

GERMANY has more than 42,000 miles of railways, apart from those she has seized in conquered territories. In the year before the war these railways which all belong to the State carried 520 million tons of goods and 1,808,000,000 passengers. They constitute in many ways the key of her power.

At the time of the Anschluss, Britain's Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons, said: "Vienna is the centre of all communications of all the cities which formed the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and of all the countries lying to the South-East of Europe. . . This mastery of Vienna gives to Nazi Germany military and economic control of the whole of the communications of South-Eastern Europe, by road, by river, and by rail. . . It is not too much to say that Nazi Germany, in its present mood, if matters are left as they are, is in a position to dominate the whole of South-East Europe."

How true these words were has been amply proved by events which have occurred since they were spoken.

Germany's hold over European rail connections is clear. By the northerly route, from West to East, the lines run from Rotterdam to Osnabruck-Hanover-Berlin. At the capital they diverge by way of Königsberg-Kaunas-Dvinsk to Lenin-grad, while in another direction they go by way of Posen-Warsaw-Brest-Litvsk to Moscow, with a further connection to the Caspian Sea.

Further south all the main European lines, with one exception, go first to Vienna, either by way of Ludwig or Ostend-Cologne-Frankfurt-Regensburg, or by Calais-Brussels-Strasbourg-Munich-Stuttgart-Slzburg-Linz. From Vienna the route lies by Buda-Pesth-Belgrade-Nish. At Nish the line divides, one branch going to Athens, the other to Istanbul. For Bucharest the line also diverges at Buda-Pesth.

## Only Exception

The only route which does not go through Germany is the one which passes through the Simplon Tunnel. Starting at Paris it goes by way of Milan-Verona-Ljubljana-Zagreb-Belgrade-Nish. All these lines meet at Istanbul with the Anatolian Railway system.

From North to South all the important lines pass through Germany. Thus Italy has to send her goods for the Baltic States via Germany—a fact which she realized when she endeavored to supply armaments to Finland during the recent war with Soviet Russia. Germany was able to hold up the consignments at Sweden so that they never reached their destination.

Once Germany was established at Vienna she controlled the central point of the railway system of the Succession States of Austro-Hungary which converged at the former capital. It was a stranglehold of which she made full use. All the more important industrial districts in Central Europe were connected by double lines with Vienna. The occupation of Bohemia and Moravia and the domination of Slovakia gave Germany control of the short cut through the Moravian Gap. With

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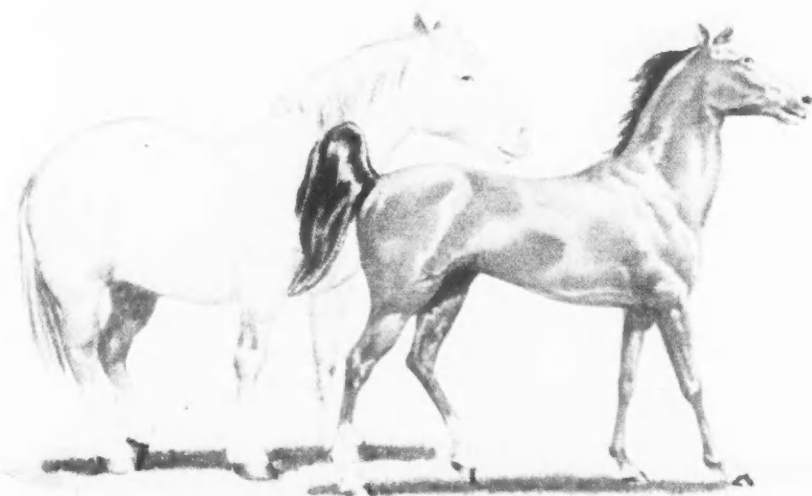
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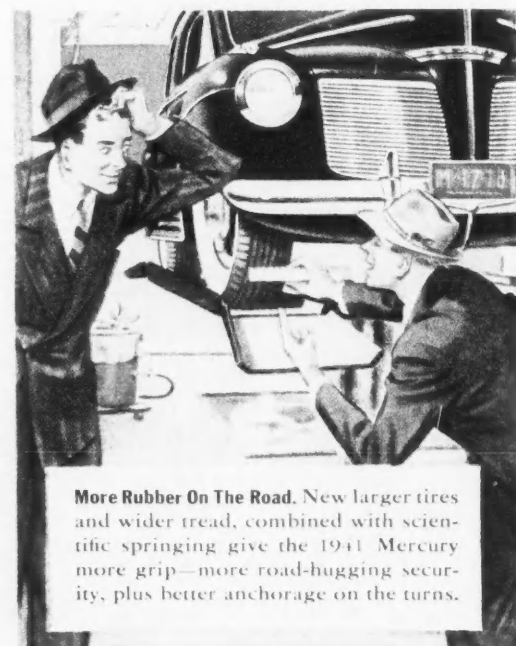




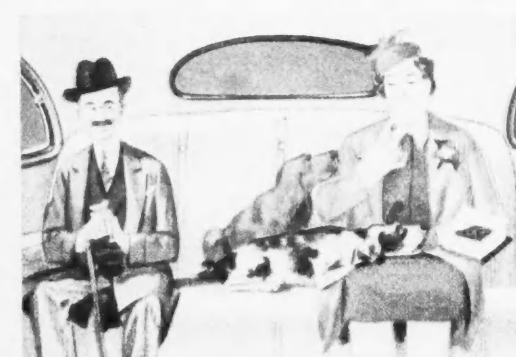
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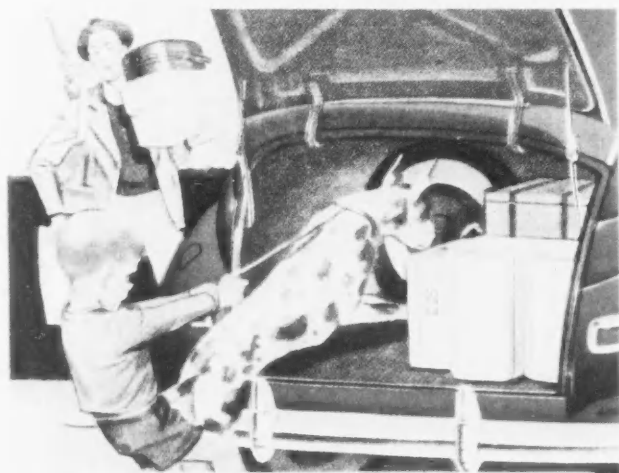


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# MERCURY 8



# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## The Strange Case of Harvey MacMillan

BY POLITICUS

A RED-HOT poker is sometimes needed to burn through a piece of rot. The Munitions and Supply department can do with a pail full of red hot poker. In one case when the poker was about to do its job the rot tried to climb all over the poker and bend it four ways at once.

That in essence lies behind the bit that have appeared in the newspapers dealing with the case of H. R. MacMillan, chairman of the War-time Requirements Board.

Mr. MacMillan is a tough, hard baby who has made his money in the lumber exporting business. He is used to doing things his own way. His yes or no in his own firm, the H. R. MacMillan Export Company Limited, mean that and nothing else. He is used to running his own show in his own way and winning or losing on his own decisions. His ruthlessness has paid dividends. Ottawa is not used to that type in its service. Nor is Harvey MacMillan used to having his own job curtailed by any other considerations but the immediate work at hand. And therein lies the basis of the clash between MacMillan and his minister Clarence Howe.

The story goes back a long way. Until the invasion of Belgium and Holland and the sickening fall of France, Canada jogged along thinking it would be a nice profitable war. The extreme crisis plus the sudden hysteria on the part of a previously satisfied nation meant trouble and danger for the Government. To get equipment, to shut up industrialists who squawked because they had no war contracts, to appease the voters, contracts began to flow out of Mr. Howe's office in a cascade. Insufficient investigation was made of the ability of firms to fulfill the contracts. Promises of men hunting for contracts were taken at face value. Men walked from the minister's office with their pockets bulging with contracts for equipment they couldn't begin to turn out in the period of time promised. In some cases those obtaining contracts were not competent to turn them out in any reasonable time at all.

The result of all that is the mess that is now piling up on the Government's doorstep. Last week in Montreal Jimmie Gardiner said that men wishing to join the armed forces could not be accommodated because of lack of equipment. Two days later "Chubby" Power told a press conference in Ottawa that the Air Training Plan was skating on pretty thin ice and would be for a short time because of lack of Avro Anson planes for training purposes. The British shipments for lack of bottoms were behind schedule. The American Cessnas were delayed in delivery. And the Canadian planes were nowhere to be seen. Major Power did not say that if any of them are obtained for six months the country will be lucky under the present set up, although Mr. Howe admitted at an earlier press conference the schedule was three months behind.

The Air Training Plan, which is one of the real accomplishments of the Government and which is eight months ahead of schedule, bogs down it will be because of lack of planes for training purposes. Something must be done and done right shortly.

### Two Strong Men

Now Mr. MacMillan came to Ottawa on June 24 last. Mr. Howe had put it up to him to help out and show just how good he was. Whether it was a bluff or not is of course unknown, but Harvey MacMillan accepted and stepped from his business into the job of timber controller. He did a first-rate bit of work there.

On November 16 the War-time Requirements Board was set up with MacMillan as chairman. It was to have nothing but advisory powers. It was to investigate and probe into

what the nation's needs were and recommend what was to be done.

MacMillan set to work as he did in his own private business where he was able to use his own methods to run his bit into millions and to become, amongst other things, the biggest privately owned exporter of softwoods in the world. Drive and bitter competition were his meat. He thrived.

He brought down to Ottawa Harry Carmichael, the vice president and general manager of General Motors. Carmichael resigned from his post with General Motors and the McKinnon Industries at St. Catharines. His hands are free of any private posts and he is paying his own way completely. Nor is General Motors carrying him on its payroll.

In his choice of an assistant MacMillan chose well. Harry Carmichael has no degrees but he is one of the best production men in the country. And he started off in the pattern shop when he was eighteen and best known as a good ballplayer. Not policy but production is his forte. The kind of man who knows the job as no professional director ever can. He is now forty-nine.

Both of them made a survey of plane, gun and tank production. In planes they found an unbelievable jumble. In guns they found, in the case of the 25-pounders, a possible case. In tanks the situation wasn't hopeless. Meanwhile Mr. Howe had gone to England.

One of MacMillan's recommendations was the dissolution of Federal Aircraft which was to supervise plane production. Something of the Federal headache got into the papers. Various people thought MacMillan was too tough and was trying to do in other people. Some of the cabinet ministers were afraid of MacMillan. It was a question of who would slip first, who would stick out his chin first.

### The Priorities Office

For the January 25 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, the editor asked a number of key men at Ottawa to give their views on how the individual citizen could help win the war. Mr. MacMillan contributed a piece. One paragraph of that piece was the following: "If a shortage should develop of commodities, facilities or services, that the supply is not adequate to supply both war and civilian needs, or even all war needs, it will be necessary to allocate the available supply to the most important claimants in the order of their war and national urgency and importance. This will be cared for by a Priorities Office to be set up under the direction of the War-time Requirements Board. Such a Priorities Office may be necessary to insure that commodities of American origin may still be available for Canada's war needs even after they have become insufficient in supply for American needs."

The bit in italics was the signal, for those who feared MacMillan, to go ahead. Here was a man, not a minister, announcing government policy and stepping beyond his scope, something that has not been, unfortunately, unusual in Ottawa. But it would have gone unnoticed if nobody had been lying in wait for MacMillan's scalp.

It was a three-day wonder fight with some newspapers quoting the above italicized bit as if Mr. MacMillan had given it to them in a statement and just forgetting to credit SATURDAY NIGHT.

Mr. Howe came back to Canada. After several days Mr. Howe told a press conference that Federal Aircraft would not be disbanded. Mr. MacMillan had recommended its disappearance. Things could better be done under the Federal set up said Mr. Howe. The fat was in the fire.

On January 30 an intra-departmental memo was sent around ad-

dressed to "all directors general of branches, officials of the Department, controllers and presidents of Crown companies" telling them not to talk to newspapermen. It was signed by G. K. Sheils, the Deputy Minister of Munitions and Supply. Obviously it was pointed at MacMillan though he had not talked to the press and all the shouting was based on the above italicized bit in SATURDAY NIGHT.

### Move for Appeasement

Mr. Howe and Mr. MacMillan had a set to. Politicus, sorry to say, wasn't there, but it is certain that the argument was hot and heavy. The bear's tail was hard to hold and couldn't be let go. MacMillan had been in the picture long enough to know just how things were going, and he would talk if he were kicked out or quit. There is no doubt about it. It is still true. The day MacMillan goes the country will get a real ear-full. Quite unlike Wallace Campbell of Ford Motors who finally left his job with Mr. Howe and stole away silently in the night. And not a peep.

Stories of MacMillan's resignation flew about. On Wednesday February 5 cabinet council discussed the MacMillan case. Howe was present. Several of the ministers wanted "something done" to MacMillan. It just couldn't be at that time and appeasers went to work on MacMillan.

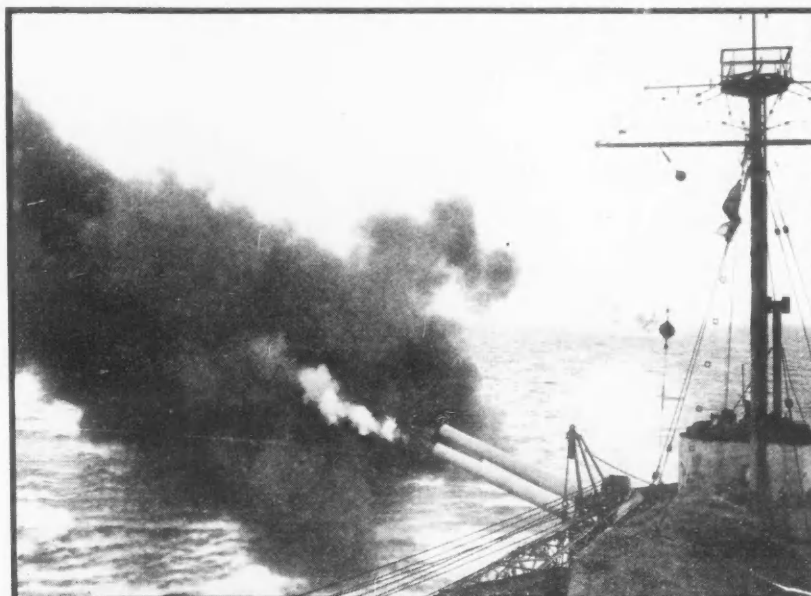
One of the usual steps is to isolate a man. Harry Carmichael was stolen from MacMillan and made joint director general of munitions production. Carmichael and MacMillan admire each other's ability and they probably will still consult. And Carmichael has now the big job of cleaning up sore spots in production, a job for which he is extremely well fitted.

On Saturday, February 8 Mr. MacMillan issued a brief note to the press at Ottawa which appeared in the Monday morning papers. Its heart is: "I shall be prepared to remain in Ottawa if there is a job in which I can be sufficiently effective to justify my continued neglect of my interests, which are all in British Columbia." He then grabbed a train to leave for Vancouver. And so at this moment, stands the picture and will until the date of this issue. He is expected back in Ottawa on Monday.

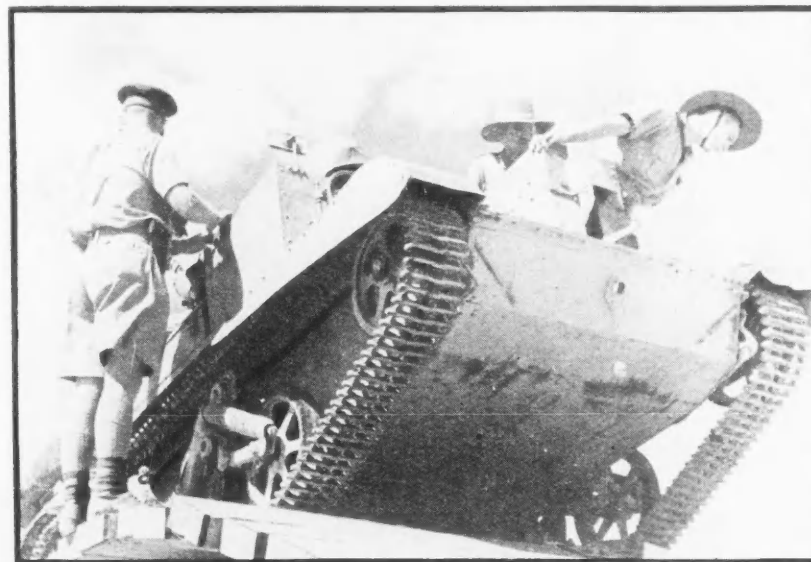
The question has again arisen as to whether or not power should be given to MacMillan to clear up the mess he finds. Power of recommendation is not enough to get things done. That's true. But Mr. Howe is the minister and if he does not accept the recommendations, then the cabinet will have to decide who is right, MacMillan or Howe. Unless they work in harness one of them will have to go. MacMillan has never been broken to a saddle and must learn to work with other people. He has been rude to other men in the munitions department who claim they are not civil servants either. There is strong feeling against MacMillan. The claim is that he is too tough, too ruthless.

### Bunking With a Wildcat

In peace time a man combining those two qualities could never get on in the public service. But here is the chance for the Government to cut through bad work and to use a man who is not worried about votes or personal popularity, as a whipping boy. And from all MacMillan's background there is nothing to show that he is afraid of being a whipping boy if it means getting a job done. By no means should the cabinet let him go as long as he can be useful. And he certainly can at this moment for MacMillan believes that every dime he fought for will go down the drain unless this war is won. A man like that who has all the ability MacMillan has should be kept even if it is hard to bunk with a wildcat. There



Italian imperialism in the Mediterranean is dying ingloriously. Last week the Fleet pumped 300 tons of shells into Italy's fourth city, Genoa . . .



. . . lost only one Swordfish plane in the attack. In East Africa, Australians such as these spearheaded an army which has captured 10,000 . . .



. . . square miles of Italian Somaliland. In North Africa, British troops, shown here advancing under artillery fire, drove steadily on Tripoli.

is after all a time when ruthlessness has its very excellent uses.

Of course if the cabinet feels that the only way MacMillan can be made to run between the roped lines is to put him in the cabinet, find him a seat and then hold him, they should. It can be done. But Mr. Howe wouldn't want it because it would take some of his power away and Mr. King never did like to be pushed around.

There is one other thing about Harvey MacMillan. Some cabinet ministers think that here is the future leader of the Conservative party and it is too dangerous to let him get too much of a top dog position. It is a fact that MacMillan wrote a foreword to one of Mr. Bennett's reform speeches which were published in booklet form for the 1935 election. But Stephen Leacock and Lionel Conacher wrote forewords too. And Lionel Conacher is now one of Mr. Hepburn's back benchers who watches vacantly the provincial proceedings. And Stephen Leacock . . . well he is just the same Stephen Leacock no matter what forewords he writes.

A careful inquiry amongst important men in both the Liberal and Conservative parties leaves one without any indication of which leg Mr. MacMillan hopped on before 1935. Organizers of both major parties do not know how he jumped before that election, or whether he contributed to both parties or to either.

A reasonable answer might well be that the 1932 Ottawa Agreements did a good deal for the lumbermen in Canada. Naturally one who benefited would support Mr. Bennett. Mr. MacMillan in addition greatly admired the Conservative prime minister.

As to Mr. MacMillan as future leader of the Conservative party . . . the Conservative party cannot afford another mistake and it is very unlikely, unless Mr. MacMillan changes overnight, that he has the flexibility, the spirit of compromise so necessary in a leader of a political party in a democracy.

But to-day he can be very useful to the Cause. To lose him would put Canada deeper into the morass.



# THE HITLER WAR

## Hitler's Alternatives: (2) Blockade and Bomb

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

HITLER'S alternative to invading Britain is to attempt to cut her lines of sea communication and bomb her ports and population until she is forced to capitulate or negotiate a stalemated peace. There were indications (which this column recorded) as early as last August, that he was developing this alternative, pushing U-boat construction, sending out more surface raiders, hammering steadily at Britain's biggest ports, scheming to use Iceland, the Azores, N. Cape Verde Islands, Dakar, Bizerta, Jibuti and other key points along Britain's main trade routes as raiding bases, and to organize a grand assault, together with Italy, Spain and Japan, on those strategic pillars which support the world-wide edifice of British sea-power, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Aden and Singapore.

I am not entirely sure that Hitler wanted then to "pull the pins" from under the Empire, because he was in no position to gather together the pieces himself, and would have necessarily lost a good many of them. What he wanted, I believe, was to force a sort of super-Munich on Britain, recognizing his dominant position in Europe and leaving Britain as much in his power as Sweden, but governed by Englishmen who would hold the Empire together for his

ultimate benefit, as Pétain, Weygand and Darlan were encouraged to hold the French Empire. If he is ready now to proceed with the break-up of the British Empire it is to ensure at least his conquests in Europe, and a little later it may be for the sheer preservation of Germany.

The development of the two alternatives is typical Hitlerian strategy. If for one reason or another he finds himself again forced to forego invasion of the British Isles, he can press the blockade and bombing and pretend that that was the way he had intended to conquer Britain all along. Meantime, the effort which he puts into pinching off Britain's supplies serves to prepare and weaken her for invasion, and the effort he puts into invasion preparations helps to hold British sea-power at home and facilitate his U-boat and surface raider activities on the high seas.

Hitler ought really to be encour-

aged in his method of bringing Britain to her knees by pinching off her supplies, by the repeated statements of her leaders that this is the worst menace she faces. But starvation is a slow death; has Hitler the time to push such a method to a decision? Is there any evidence that Britain is beginning to hunger, is even down on one knee already? It is now eight months since Germany achieved Atlantic ports and the semi-encirclement of Britain, from Bergen to Brest, advantages such as she had never possessed in the last war, automatically doubling the effectiveness of her U-boats and bringing her bombers within a few minutes range of Britain's greatest ports. Yet during that time, far from weakening, Britain has made good her losses of the Norwegian and Lowlands campaigns, increased her strength at sea, in the air and on land, at home and abroad, won a series of brilliant victories in the air over Italy, in the Mediterranean and in Africa, and regained a foothold on the continent of Europe, in Greece.

### Shipping Losses

With all the advantages he enjoys of bases on the Atlantic coast of France and Norway (and perhaps Spain), and the use of aircraft for spotting and bombing our convoys, Hitler has yet to achieve a single month's tonnage destruction even half as great as that of April 1917. In the past two months, indeed, it has fallen to something under one-quarter of April 1917, a rate just about even with British and American replacement building.

For the statistically-minded, the April 1917 figure was 881,000 tons; the monthly average (according to Lloyd's) for the whole of 1917 was 530,000 tons; for the whole of the last war 260,000 tons; for this war up to date, 290,000 tons; for the six months June-November 1940, 390,000 tons; and for December 1940 and January 1941, 223,000 tons. British replacement building may be reckoned at around 100,000 tons a month, and American building ought to equal that before the end of this year.

Without forgetting for a moment or under-rating the fact that all of our shipping is less fruitful today, because of the delays of convoy and congestion in the unloading ports, the much longer distances over which many things have to be hauled since Germany overran Scandinavia, the Low Countries and France, the re-routing of Suez traffic around the Cape of Good Hope, and diversion for military purposes, still it can hardly be argued that the German sea blockade has brought victory within sight for Hitler. He has, of course, boasted that he would throw many more U-boats into the campaign in the spring. Whether he was counting on the French submarine fleet for this is not known. He probably has more long-range bombers ready for patrolling the Atlantic, and undoubtedly will send out more surface raiders.

### More Escort Craft

But on the other hand we will have greater and greater numbers of corvettes and other escort craft coming into service, much increased Atlantic air patrols, and more cruisers available for hunting Nazi surface raiders. And always in reserve there are the resources of the United States in merchant shipping and naval escorts. It is hard to see victory for Hitler on the oceans within any foreseeable period, particularly on the decisive North Atlantic. He may cause us a great deal of trouble in the Pacific, however, where his raiders have the use of scores of Japanese island bases. And if the Japanese Navy were thrown into the war against us, our entire trade in a large part of the Far East would

be temporarily blacked out. Still, to counterbalance this menace there is the consideration that nothing would be so likely to bring the United States Navy into action.

Nor has Hitler made much progress in establishing himself along our trade routes in key points such as Iceland, the Azores, Dakar and the like. Though he had a mission in Dakar as long ago as last July, as far as is known the first German U-boat has yet to use this strategically-placed harbor for depredations on our South American and Cape shipping. There is a story, which it is impossible to check, of one German attempt to seize Iceland, apparently last spring. The crew of a large German steamer were "shipwrecked" off a remote section of the west coast, but managed to come ashore dry and with full kit and arms. About the time they reached Reykjavik the cruiser *Berwick* appeared in harbor and landed a force which rounded up the Germans after combing the far corners of the island.

Somewhat later a German expedition of some fifty men was caught on its way to Greenland, ostensibly to set up a weather-predicting bureau. As to the Azores, President Roosevelt mentioned them rather significantly in his New Year's broadcast, indicating that the United States was keeping an eye on them. A British sea captain, in a long and interesting account which appeared in the *New York Times* two Sundays ago, tells of being bombed in convoy in the Red Sea by 50 or more *Heinkels*, apparently based in Eritrea. This is the first I have heard of German operations in this region, but all Nazi hopes of installing themselves opposite Aden, in a position to close the back door to Suez, will soon be disposed of by our victories in East Africa.

### Combined Assault

In the same way Hitler's attempt to organize a combined assault against the strong points of the Empire, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Aden and Singapore, appears to have made no headway since last summer. If he has persuaded Japan to actively menace Singapore, Italy, who was to have looked after Aden, Alexandria and Malta, has been virtually eliminated, and Spain still hesitates over joining in a siege of Gibraltar. The Japanese threat to Singapore is very real, but then Singapore is immensely stronger than it was last summer, and the awakening United States exerts a greater restraint on Japan. Aden and Alexandria appear quite safe, and if Malta is to be stormed Germany will have to take over the job. The constant air attacks on the island lately, as many as ten a day, have sometimes looked like preparation for an attempted landing; at other times it has seemed as though Hitler would content himself with Bizerta, across the way. Gibraltar's position, with an unfriendly hinterland and with her docks and anchorage covered by the guns on the heights at Algeiras, six miles away, will remain precarious until the end of the war. Yet if Spain hesitated to join Germany and place herself behind the British blockade last fall, because her food situation was serious and she had to be absolutely sure of a quick victory, there would seem to be all the more reason for her to hesitate now. The Germans may force their way in and lay siege to the Rock, destroying its usefulness as a base and virtually closing the western entrance to the Mediterranean to us, but it is by no means sure that they could capture it before the war is over. Overcoming sea-power by land power is a general's dream which has rarely worked out in history, and Hitler is not doing much better at it than Napoleon did.

With only partial success in his sea blockade, can Hitler prevail over

Britain by pounding her ports into uselessness? The nearness of his bombers has sharply reduced the traffic in the great southern ports of London and Southampton. Plymouth is in little better position, and Bristol and Liverpool have been heavily damaged. Nor can it be assumed that traffic which ordinarily passes through these ports can be readily diverted elsewhere, as one is specially equipped for handling and storing oil, another for wool, or tobacco, or iron ore; and such facilities aren't improvised in a day. Nevertheless, there the record stands: Britain imported more goods in 1940, in spite of the Blitz, than she did in 1939. And the American planes in which she is most interested, the bombers, can be flown over regardless of port facilities.

### Defence Stronger

With her fighter defence immensely stronger than last summer and a whole string of new models to maintain her qualitative superiority over the *Luftwaffe*, it is doubtful if the latter can raid Britain in daylight with any more success than when it broke off the argument last September. And although the Coventry technique holds terrifying possibilities, which the Germans may seek to develop further, as Willkie said in Manchester it is not destruction but production which is going to win the war, and the utmost which the great series of night raids of last November and December appear to have achieved is a reduction of about ten per cent in British war production. Moreover, as Air Ministry news releases at the beginning of the week indicated, we are making some progress in developing the night fighter as a counter to German night bombing.

It would seem therefore that blockading and bombing alone would prove too slow and inconclusive a method for Hitler. To depend on this method to eventually bring Britain to her knees (the Germans love that phrase), and spend his time meanwhile conquering the rest of Europe, Hitler would have to at least be sure that the fast-developing American production, which he can do little to hinder, can be prevented from reaching Britain. The results of the Battle of the Atlantic and of the ports up to date do not justify such confidence.



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# The Problem of Hong Kong

BY E. E. P. TISDALL

IN THE last few years, Hong Kong has been continually disabled by varying degrees of blockade. It may almost be said that this furthermost fortress of Britain seems doomed to stand everlastingly at bay. To what degree could this isolated outpost withstand the rigors of a full-scale siege by land, sea and air should that necessity arise?

Hong Kong is often thought of as a large fortified town and port which spreads itself over a small island. Actually the town is Victoria, and it gives its name to the magnificent harbor which has created its fame and prosperity.

Victoria is situated on the island of Hong Kong, which is chiefly a mass of low mountain peaks (averaging 1,500 ft.) sloping steeply to a jagged cliff-line around its shores and consisting of about 30 square miles of land. Victoria, which is powerfully fortified, rests at the foot of and spreads itself up the towering slopes of Victoria Peak. It looks across to Kowloon port on the adjacent mainland, and nowhere except at one point is there less than a mile of water separating Hong Kong from the mainland of the colony. At that one point, the Lyce-mun Pass, the sea passage closes to a width of half a mile and offers a serious obstacle to a force sent to attack Hong Kong, the citadel of the colony, from the mainland.

## Greater Hong Kong

Hong Kong Crown Colony consists in all of what is known as Greater Hong Kong. This is made up of Hong Kong Island, Lantau Island, an undeveloped territory about eight miles to the west and about the same size as Hong Kong, and the mainland of the colony at the mouth of the Canton River. This area, a broad irregular peninsula between the Canton River mouth and Mirs Bay, extends for some eighteen miles inland and includes 320 square miles of land.

The frontier with Chinese territory, now so often blockaded by Japanese troops, is about sixteen miles long from sea to sea. For four to six miles of that length the boundary line is formed by the Shum shun River, leaving only two miles on the Mirs Bay side unprotected by water. A railway runs up from Kowloon into Chinese territory, crossing the Shum shun by a bridge, and this as all other bridges is ready for destruction at a moment's notice.

The inhabitants of the British mainland are chiefly Chinese subjects, who subsist by agricultural produce and the maintenance of small quantities of cattle. They normally supply the European population of the colony with a good part of their meat and vegetable requirements. The supplies from the British mainland would maintain the essential garrison and inhabitants of Hong Kong, itself quite unproductive. But since attacks from the sea could be made on the mainland territory along numerous points of its extensive coastline on each flank, as well as across the frontier, it is problematical how the relatively small force available to defend this would find it tenable.

## 66-Years Lease

This mainland territory was originally acquired on a 66 years lease for strategic reasons, by British pressure on China during the great trade for concessions in 1898. The land was then rightly considered an effective defensive bastion to Hong Kong. The great merchant concerns of Hong Kong, then reaching the height of commercial prosperity as the main link between China and the outside world, agitated for the move because they had in mind as possible aggressor irregular and poorly equipped Chinese Imperial armies.

Today, the chief value of the mainland territory lies in the fresh supplies it can produce for Hong Kong, as a useful overflow for the island's growing and surplus Chinese population and for the establishment of factories, storehouses and industrial works around Kowloon, where many

Hong Kong, British island-colony off the south-east coast of China, was for many years a vital link in British trade with that country, and latterly has been a no less vital entry-point for supplies which are smuggled overland to Chiang Kai-Shek's forces.

Now the Japanese are striving to cut this Chinese life-line, and it is reported may even seek to capture Hong Kong itself. Britain is wondering if Hong Kong, formerly of huge commercial value to her, is not now a liability rather than an asset. This article tells the story of Hong Kong.

raw materials may be found on the spot.

The Chinese inhabitants of the colony number about 800,000, those of Hong Kong island 450,000, all but 20,000 of these living in Victoria. It is probable that in case of siege a large part of the Chinese population of the island would evacuate to Chinese territory with the help of the so-called "boat" population, many thousands of whom live in sampans in Victoria harbor. Such a thinning down of the inhabitants would greatly ease the problem of the defenders. There are Chinese volunteer units attached to the European militia (all able-bodied males) and these with the British and Indian regular garrison, backed by numerous bodies of sturdy coolies, who make excellent pioneer troops, would undoubtedly make up a formidable defence force for the island.

Victoria, the gem of Hong Kong, viewed from its sweeping bay, is perhaps the most beautiful port in the British Empire. At night, with its myriads of many colored lights creeping up to the pointed summit of Victoria Peak, the effect is that of a giant Christmas tree standing in a darkened room. The immense wealth of both the European and Chinese trading communities of Victoria has given the town streets of magnificent buildings and spacious mansions.

One hundred years ago the site harbored mainly pirates and a few fishing villages. The island was green but barren. Hong Kong would probably be in the same state today, but for the fact that Chinese mandarins

ill-treated the British merchants of Canton. In desperation the merchants decided as a last resort to take refuge on the island and conduct their business from there. In a few years Britain had used the excuse of the British settlements to annex the island after the First Opium War.

## Now a Liability?

Until after the Great War Hong Kong was regarded as a vital strategic fortress of great strength, and Singapore of secondary importance. With the appearance of the Japanese threat, now several years old, realization dawned that in face of a great air, naval and military power, which might establish itself permanently in the Chinese coastal provinces, Hong Kong could not be expected to stand alone, and must necessarily look for salvation to Singapore.

Hong Kong, liable to total blockade by land, sea and air and mass attack at close quarters from all three elements, can hardly be called a comfortable Far Eastern naval base today, except on Japanese sufferance. Some have called it strategically impotent, a liability rather than an asset in face of modern conditions, though none can be blind to its huge commercial value to Britain.

A satisfactory solution to the Hong Kong problem has yet to be produced. One thing is certain. It will not long retain its commercial prosperity with its traders living month after month under a huge threat and with their business organizations continually clogged by Japan.



Truly the leader of his people is Lieutenant-General Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa. In the Boer War he fought the British doggedly; in World War I he fought beside them. Now in this War he rallied a faltering Dominion to the British cause. Above, General Smuts stops for a brief chat with his son, Second Lieutenant Jan Smuts who is serving ably with the South African forces in East Africa.

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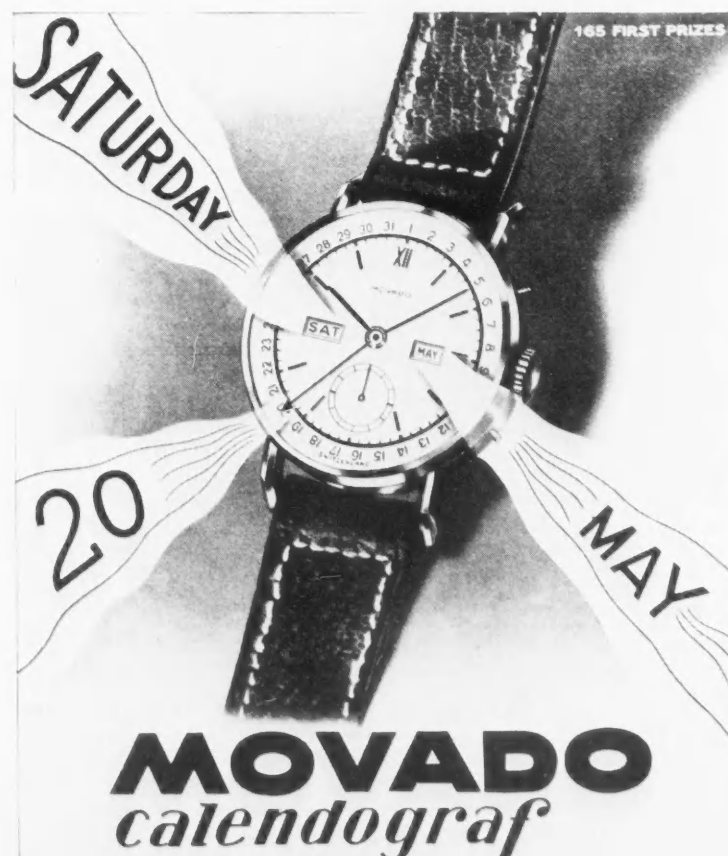
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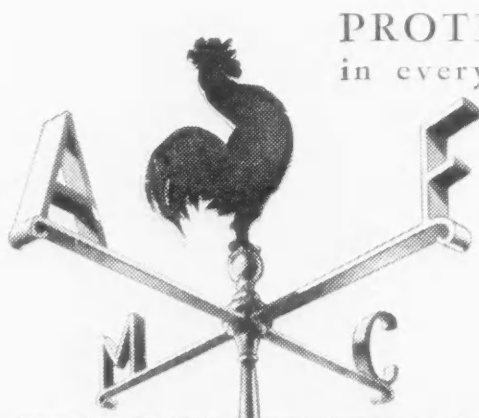


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## THE WEEK IN RADIO

### Quiz Bugs and Others

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

PSYCHOLOGISTS and educators have discovered a fascinating new field for study in the quiz programs now flooding the air-waves. Listeners all over the country are sitting in their front rooms having the time of their lives feeling superior because they know the answer to "What is a file?" while some mike-frightened fellow-citizen is being branded a soft-brain all over the national and international networks.

Just so long as 80,000 people a week send questions to "Information Please" and another 75,000 keep up a friendly correspondence with "Professor Quiz." Postmasters-General like William Pate Mulock are going to remain happy about the whole thing. But quiz programs will remain a headache to the movie industry while the sponsors of "Pot o' Gold" keep on handing out a cool thousand dollars to some lucky individual just because he happens to be at home when the telephone rings and there's a man at the other end wants to know how many II's in Wendell Willkie.

Where is it all going to end? How much longer are the authorities going to wink at something that is obviously skirting the corners of the sweepstakes law? Right now, in Baltimore, four movie houses are so worried about their Thursday night business (Pot o' Gold at 9 EDT) they have clubbed together and offer to "double the thousand dollar award" to anyone who might have won the "Pot o' Gold" prize-money if they had stayed at home.

Quiz programs like "Treasure Trail," "Truth and Consequence" and "Dr. I.Q." now number about 40, with new ones popping up every week. I have never yet learned how program audiences are counted, and have maintained a sneaking suspicion of "telephone polls" when sweet young things call up and ask "Are you listening to the radio now? If so, to what program are you listening?" But people who ought to know estimate that some 16,000,000 people listen to quiz programs each week.

SPONSORS like quiz programs because they offer an opportunity to ask for bottle tops or gum wrappers with the questions. They describe that as "proof of purchase." Advertising agency men say that it's easy to sell a program that gives sponsors "proof of purchase" of their product. It may be tough on tal-

ent, and the Musicians' Union, but according to reliable information this quiz program business has actually created "quiz bugs" who make a good living by appearing on these programs.

Top rating among the quiz programs today is given to "Truth and Consequence" (Saturdays 9.30 EDT). Here the sponsor plugs Ivory Soap while a nation indulges in the old-fashioned parlor game "Time" describes as "boisterous, rowdy, full of custard-pie humor." If you can't answer the question you'll probably have to ride an electrical horse, sing "I'm only a bird in a gilded cage" with a bird-cage over your head, or imitate a male seal wooing its mate.

THERE'S nothing phoney about these programs. The money is actually paid out, on the spot, or mailed to the winners the next day. Silver dollars are used in preference to dollar bills because they sound more like real money over the air. "Treasure Trail," (Tuesdays at 9.30 p.m. EDT) pays out anywhere from \$100. to \$300. a week. "Dr. I.Q." gives away \$750. a week. The average quiz program will distribute about \$200. in prize money. But that's peanuts compared to what the sponsor would have to pay for a live talent show. And what would it sound like if Reginald Stewart were paid off in silver dollars every time his Promenade Orchestra goes on the C.B.C. network?

I may be wrong, but I think radio has come to a pretty, pretty pass when the audience has to be paid to listen. Quiz programs will probably die a natural death within the next four years, and it will be a smart producer who thinks up the next craze to amuse us.

IT'S a curious business, said John Nelson Craig the other day, why Canadian radio has failed so miserably in finding humor for its programs. Now, John Nelson knows something about humor on the air. For five years he wrote funny script for his sister, Arlene Harris, of Al. Pierce's program. Recently he sold a script to Bob Hope. Then, for a time he was on the air himself as "The Professor." So when he says that the C.B.C. has failed to produce a funnyman for these days of woe, you listen to him.

Then you say: "What about those two young westerners Hawkins and

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More than one prominent physician has described constipation as the curse of mankind and especially womankind, as indeed it is. If you know the rankness of a stagnant pool, you can easily imagine the internal condition of a constipated person.



Robt. G. Jackson, M.D.  
Now in his 83rd year

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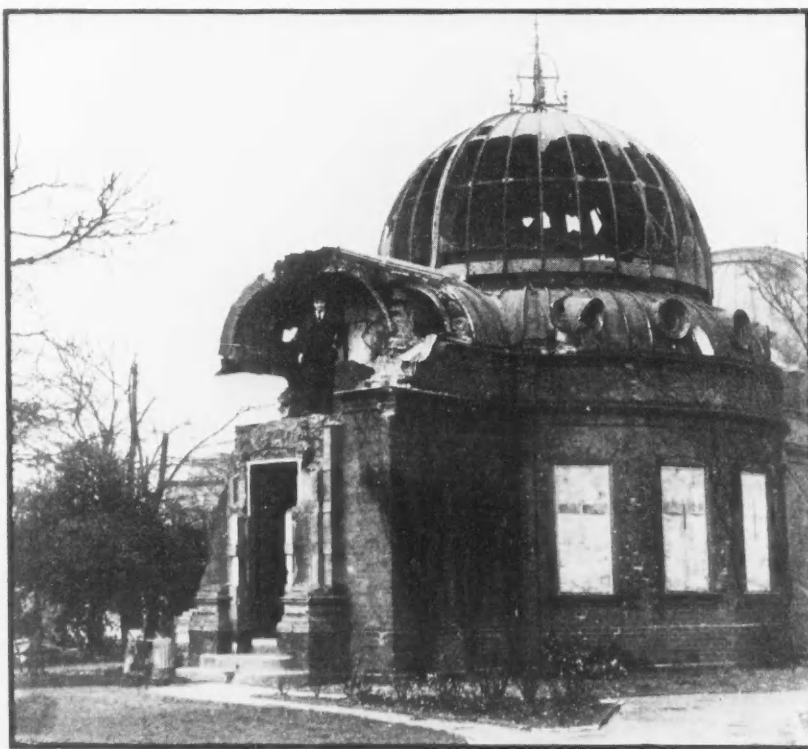


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WHEN PERTUSSIN  
YOU TRY AT LAST

AT YOUR DRUG STORE



Time is notoriously impatient with mere plodding man. Last week, man, like the proverbial worm, turned, struck a thumping whack at the very roots of recorded time which must have pushed clocks on a good five minutes the world around. For last week a low-flying Heinkel bomber wheeled over the observatory at Greenwich, England, and neatly dropped a bomb on the roof. Father Time is looking for a bomb proof shelter.



Woodhouse...aren't they amusing?" Craig says "Mildly," and then pours forth his belief that there are comedians in Canada, but nothing has been done to give them a chance. What chance has a comedian to show what he has if he doesn't get a variety program built around him, with steeps to build him up, or knock him down? What chance has a comedian unless he gets a regular spot on the air over a 13 or 26 week period with proper publicity build-up?

How can a comedian be funny, asks Craig, when he's offered \$5. or \$10. for a script that took four nights of hard work to produce?

According to John Nelson, top-ranking comedy team of the air today is Fibber McGee and Molly (Tuesdays at 10.30 p.m. EDT). The funniest pair to hit the air-waves yet, he says. You ask what about Jack Benny and he says Benny is

slipping and would fall flat on his face if it weren't for Rochester. Fred Allen is on the upgrade; Bob Hope is building a tremendous audience; Charlie McCarthy still ranks high; Fanny Brice is very funny; the Aldrich Family is the most amusing group on the air; while the latest addition to the list of radio comedians is John Barrymore, who lifts Rudy Vallee's show out of the mediocre class. That's Craig's analysis.

But he still thinks the C.B.C. ought to spend a little money in developing Canadian humor on the air, instead of spending so much on serious talking.

A DARK guilty feeling that we were eaves-dropping in holy places came over us as we listened on that recent Sunday when a dozen or so British children in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and New York

talked with their parents in London, Glasgow and Manchester.

A powerfully gripping human drama that must have attracted millions of people to it. All praise to the bright-minded radio producers who think of such events and spare not their company's money to put them on the air. But the emotional strain of listening to this personal drama, catching up snatches of choking conversation between distracted mothers and their youngsters 3,000 miles apart, is something for strong men.

This miracle of bringing the voices of loved ones across the ocean is wonderful, but wouldn't it be a much finer thing if some morning between the hours of five and seven o'clock, when most of the world is asleep, these British families who are separated could have the short-wave all to themselves, without any cur-

ious outsiders listening in for entertainment?

There would be no more of this sudden sharp ending of intimate conversation. Mothers could chat with their little girls as long as they wished. Fathers could ask their sons all the questions they wanted. And perhaps the children themselves would not be suddenly stricken shy and dumb.

WE LIKED these things on the air: the way Lynn Fontanne did "The Cliffs of Dover"...Lowell Thomas broadcasting the news from the wash-room of the railway station at St. Jovite...Kate Smith describing the merits of grape-nuts...the melody of the French language when Cardinal Villeneuve broadcast on Quebec's Day of Prayer...Winston Churchill...the sound of band music when soldiers march

down the street...the poetry of Ted Malone...the way Clint Buehlman plays records in the mornings.

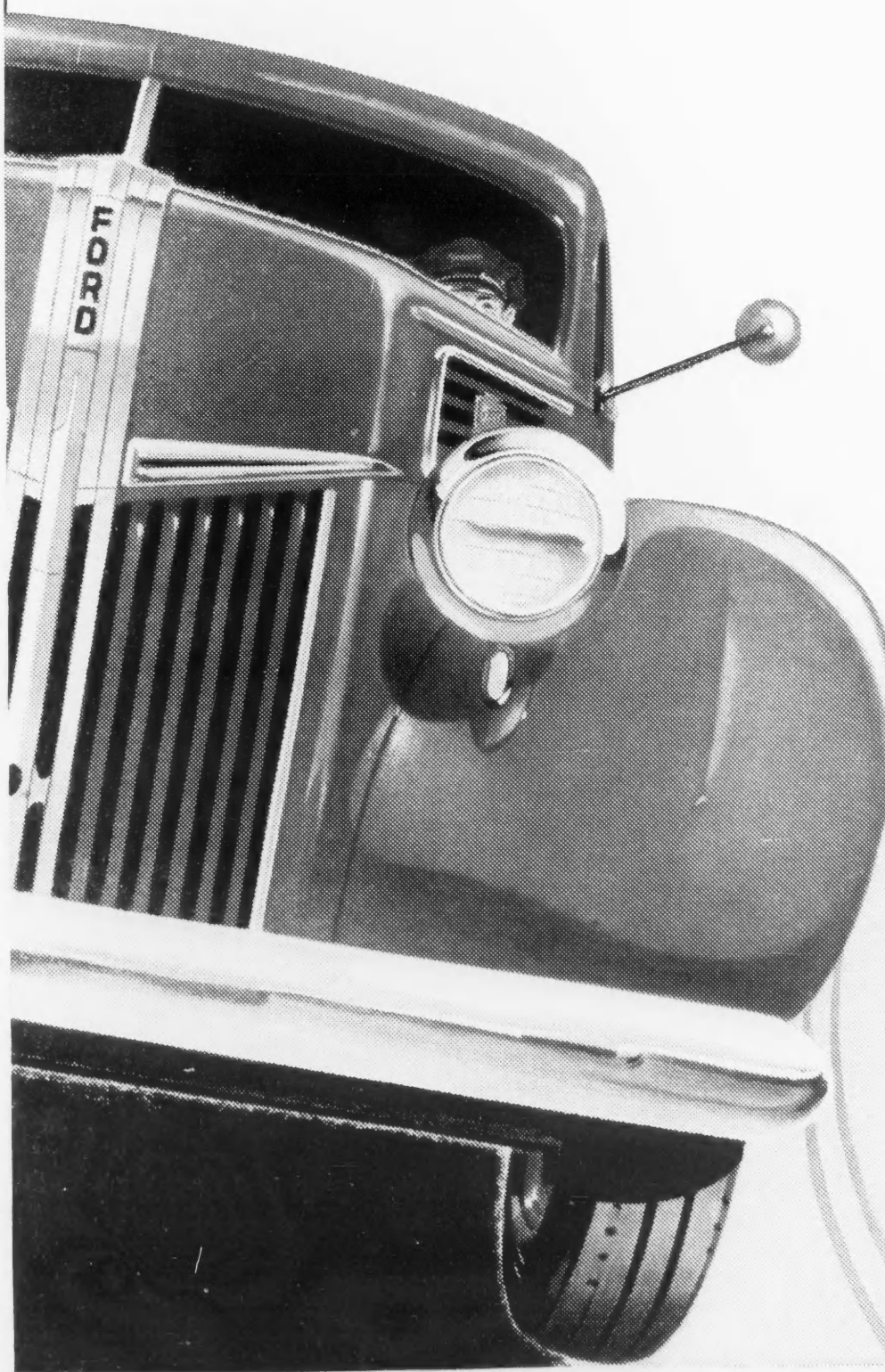
RADIO is Big Business. Helen Hayes gets \$7500 for every radio performance. Gabriel Heatter gets \$500 a time. Lanny Ross gets \$2200. Raymond Gram Swing gets \$1200. Fred Waring's orchestra gets \$12,000. Walter Winchell gets \$5,000. Easy Aces get \$3500. And it costs the sponsors of the Aldrich family \$4500 a week, just for the family, not counting radio time.

Helen Mencken did a very fine performance on the C.B.C.'s "Theatre of Freedom" the other Sunday night, but many listeners wished some of the others in the show hadn't shouted so much. The crowd noises should have been eliminated altogether and described by a quiet-spoken narrator.

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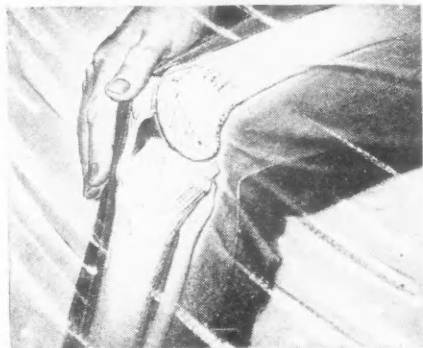


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# Only Hitler Wants World Conquest

BY JACK ANDERS

**Mussolini has obviously not achieved his chief aim, which was to make good fighters of the Italians. This shows clearly the limitations of propaganda.**

**Hitler has likewise not succeeded in making world conquerors of the Germans; on the contrary, he strenuously denies before the German people any intentions of world conquest, because he knows that it does not interest them.**

**In these facts we must recognize the basis for our "underground" propaganda in Germany. It is high time that this job is tackled efficiently.**

OUR passion for easy generalization makes us persist in strange assumptions. We assume, for instance, that propaganda and violence of the types practised by Hitler and Mussolini are irresistible; that they sweep before them everyone who was, and is, exposed to them in Germany and Italy; and that they have succeeded in changing those two nations completely.

Well, to which extent has Mussolini changed the Italians? Has he made a Fascist of every Italian? Let us say yes, because it doesn't matter. Has he made a good fighter of every Fascist? Obviously not. But just that, no matter what else he did or aspired to, was his chief aim. He has said it a hundred times, a thousand times. Did, then, he use the wrong methods to make them good fighters?

That, of course, is a big question. He who answered it in the affirmative would imply by his answer that the Italians could be made good fighters. Whether that is so or not, the fact remains that they were bad fighters in the last war, that Mussolini has set out to make them good fighters, and that he has failed; either because his methods were wrong or because his material—the Italian people—was not suitable. But he has failed.

Now for Hitler. Has he made every German a Nazi? Again let us say yes, because it does not matter. Has he made a good soldier of every Nazi? Here, of course, the case is different from that of the Italians because the Germans are normally good soldiers, provided they get the right type of training and leadership, and they have always got that, up to a point. The task to make a good soldier of every Nazi, or German, was then not the greatest task of Hitler. But he had to give it a certain amount of attention unless he was crazy enough (which we do not think) to believe in the story of the "stab in the back" which the German people was supposed to have inflicted on its army in 1918. However, he repeated that story so often in his propaganda before 1933 that there is just a possibility that he believed some of it in the end.

To make good soldiers of the Germans was not an insuperable task and it was not the main task Hitler needed to set himself. His main task, as he saw it, was to make them world conquerors. And he went very warily about it. He did not, and does not, dare to tell the German people what he means to use them for. Now, why is he scared to let them know of his idea of world conquest? Is he afraid that he has not found the proper method yet to make it palatable to them, or is he afraid the German people are unsuitable material?

### Unsuitable Material

The answer here is much clearer than in the Italian case. First, anything that could be achieved by propaganda Hitler would achieve, at least up to the point necessary for his purpose; the rest would be done by terror. Secondly, the German people are unsuitable material for turning into world conquerors.

With regard to the Italians we have only said that their quality as fighters has not changed under Mussolini, and that that may be due to faults in his propaganda. Actually, we believe that no propaganda could make good fighters of them; but we do not want to go into that question here.

With regard to the Germans it is to be said that no propaganda has been tried on them by Hitler with the view to making them world conquerors. If anyone knows the value and the possibilities of propaganda it is Hitler. And if he has not tried it with regard to this point he knows why. This, of course, is only an indirect proof of the fact that the Germans, as a nation, are no material for world conquerors and are not interested in world conquest.

But there is a great deal of direct proof too. Comparatively early during the First World War the German

government had, yielding to popular pressure, to announce that it would conclude peace without any territorial aggrandizement. The German people were prepared to defend themselves, as they were told they were doing, but no more.

Nevertheless there had since the beginning of this century been a very insistent, though veiled, propaganda for conquest. It consisted of the building of Germany's great navy and the romanticism that was woven around it. Every year when several hundred thousand young Germans were called up for medical examination in order to be assigned to certain arms for their military training, very many of them keenly hoped that they would be detailed to the navy. There was glamor, adventure, the world could be seen. And there was the soil to sow clandestinely the seed of Pan-Germanism.

### Diluted Patriotism

There can be no doubt that the patriotism into which Hitler had whipped the Germans by 1939, whipped them artificially through loudspeakers, circus, and the licence of terror, was only a thin dilution of the patriotism that was ingrained in the Germans of 1914, ingrained through seeming achievement and glamor, and re-inforced by a dim consciousness of imperialism in wide circles of the people a feeling of which there was none in 1939, and of which there is none today.

And in spite of that glamor and seeming achievement, in spite of the spirit of adventure and imperialism which through the mere presence of the navy had infected even countless "proletarians"; in spite of the fact that, if the average German of 1914 was highly patriotic, the navy was almost to the last man hyper-patriotic—what happened? The navy cracked first!

Between the beginning of 1917 and the end of the war there were 60 courts-martial for political offences on ships of the German navy. They pronounced 10 death sentences (two of them carried out), 180 years of prison, and 181 years of hard labor.

The first case happened in January 1917; it is most significant. In the engine-room of a cruiser was a blackboard for service announcements. On it a stoker chalked the words: "England fights for the freedom of the nations, but Germany wants to oppress them. Down with the war! We want peace."

Not only did the German navy crack first, but it made the revolution. From November 7, 1918, on groups of sailors swarmed all over Germany, organizing the revolution. In the remotest parts of Germany, where sailors had never been seen before, they turned up and sometimes it took only twenty or thirty of them to incense a whole city.

For nine years, from 1919 to 1928, an inquiry commission of the Reichstag sat to determine the "Causes of the German Collapse in 1918." It is pitiful to see how the Social Democrat members of the commission argued that their party did nothing to foment the spirit of rebellion, but that that spirit sprang from the conditions in the navy service, and that, after it had grown to considerable dimensions, the sailors asked the Social Democrats for leadership.

It is pitiful to see this because the Social Democrats were forced into their position by two reasons which they could not help. They had to defend themselves against the German reaction which was raising its head

very shortly after 1918, and which the victors did nothing to keep down. And they had to defend themselves against world opinion which would not have considered them "respectable" if they had confessed to past revolutionary activities only in order to end the war. And Germany was, after 1918, dependent on the good will of the world.

### Look to Themselves

All these things are profound lessons—if we want to learn them. The other day we had the glad tidings of the "underground" passages by which anti-Nazi propaganda is smuggled into Germany. But let us be frank and say with all due respect: we are quite sure that the Germans do not care two pins about what Mr. Willkie says or does not say. The Hollanders look to their queen, the Norwegians to their king, and the Czech and Poles to their governments in exile, and all of them to Britain. But the Germans have no one and nothing to look to but themselves. Let us make this point the maxim and the basis of all underground propaganda.

If we told them, that is the millions of them who are actively opposed to Hitler, that we will build a better world after the war, they will skeptically say: "Why after? Why not before? Why did they allow Hitler to consolidate himself and bring about all this misery?" The same they will say of Russia.

We must, without referring to anyone else, tell them what they themselves can and must do for themselves. We cannot afford to waste a minute. Our campaign must start now and its culmination must coincide with Hitler's invasion at-

tempt which is bound to come shortly. The more efficiently we tackle this great job, the sooner they will look to themselves after this invasion attempt fails, as it certainly will.



Malcolm MacDonald, son of the late Ramsay MacDonald, one-time Prime Minister of England, who was last week appointed British High Commissioner to Canada. He was Minister of Health in the British Cabinet, greatly improved bomb shelter conditions.

**NO WORRY! NO CHORE!  
TOILET STAINS VANISH!**



Scrubbing a toilet bowl is old-fashioned! Today women use Sani-Flush. It removes rust, stains and incrustations *chemically*. Puts an end to unpleasant work. It even cleans the hidden trap.

Use Sani-Flush twice a week. It cannot injure plumbing connected with the bowl. Safe in septic tanks. (Also cleans out automobile radiators.) See directions on the can. Sold by grocery, drug, hardware

and syndicate stores, 15c and 30c sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 10.



**FOR 29 YEARS  
SANI-FLUSH HAS  
CLEANED TOILET BOWLS  
WITHOUT SCOURING**



TO KEEP up with the constantly accelerating pace of business and traffic, it is frequently necessary to coin new and suitable words. Long ago one acquired "false teeth," later on "a plate," and now "a denture." Years ago there was the occasional "appendix operation." Nowadays, with the advance in medical science, the fluoroscope readily shows whether the patient has \$200 or not. If he has this much money and has so far escaped the Succession Duty office, the doctor will operate and remove it. This is called an "appendectomy." The patient usually feels better but not always. The doctor always feels much better.

Motor fatalities appear to be so much on the increase that a new word is a positive necessity. We suggest the word "mortalities." How are we going to reduce the alarming number of mortalities? Well, what do they do about them in old England?

They have lots of mortalities there of course, but if we had their hills and dales, narrow winding roads, density of population, fog, smoke, rain and left hand drive, our mortal-

ities would be tenfold. Also over there a driver is not considered drunk because his breath smells of liquor. Moderate drinking is not frowned on, probably by reason of climate. Central heating to many a Briton means just one thing.

THE English automobile has an engine of very low horse power, because the tax per horse power is great. Their mileage per gallon however is much greater than ours because "petrol" is also expensive. In the country there is no speed limit, but in built-up areas the limit is 30, and it is so well enforced that it is generally observed.

Leaving a "30" zone and accelerating as fast as one can under English conditions, it is sometimes possible to reach a speed of 50 before entering another "30" zone. But this does not happen often, certainly not south of the Yorkshire Ridings. Often after two hours' hard driving you will find

that you have made just fifty miles.

In England a learner does not get a driver's permit until he is proficient, and meantime he *must* always have a duly qualified driver accompanying him. His car, fore and aft, bears a large red letter "L" denoting "learner." All road hogs, cutters in and all decent people give him a wide berth. A little gadget on the steering wheel operates a luminous arm that sticks out left or right, signifying that the driver is about to turn accordingly. The arm almost glows in cloudlight, sunlight being scarce and highly prized. Your lights must be turned on "one hour after sunset" and many an Englishman watches the newspapers daily for the exact second of the sunset. They have long twilight there. In Scotland in the month of June it lasts from sunset to sunrise.

The roof of the car opens up easily

for air, sun and mountain views, and also in case of emergency. At dangerous crossroads there are "roundabouts" all prettily planted to flowers. These slow down the speeder most effectively. Some slow down to smell the flowers no doubt, like Ferdinand the Bull, but in most cases the turn cannot be made at over 15 m.p.h. The sign then says "Twickenham straight ahead" which is a bit confusing to our Canadian ideas of "straight ahead."

Approaching every large city, even London, you take the by-pass road, which is generally a new highway through open country avoiding all traffic and congestion. The by-pass will take you into or around the large cities with the least possible interference and delay. Montreal may get to this by 1950.

Road repairs are made outside of the tourist months wherever possible. To regulate traffic at such times they do not follow our example of

waving a red flag and let you figure out for yourself whether to drive on or stop. No, they have an excellent system of stop and go signs, or the traffic man carries two flags, one green and one red. Most people know what they mean.

Bus and car drivers always signify their intention as mentioned above, but in addition, every truck, bus, car and team driver signals when all ahead is clear for you to overtake him, and warns by hand or gadget when not to do so. You meet courtesy everywhere in England when driving. It is almost unknown on this continent. One kind hearted Irishman told me to turn left "a half mile before I came to the Red Lion Hotel." This was simple. I just drove to the Red Lion then backed up.

To these suggestions we might add one that all drivers under 25 report half yearly for their permit. They are largely the people who are responsible for the fatal accidents. They are agile enough, but their judgment in emergency is bad. Traffic officers should travel in ordinary cars like they do in most, if not all, of the United States.

## "Mortalities" in Britain

BY JAMIESON BONE



**Get in and  
LET'S GO!**

McLaughlin-Buick "SPECIAL" Sedan

• When you lift the hood of this sprightly 1941 Buick, notice how *much* engine looms up under your gaze.

That long thrusting bonnet is *needed*.

It's brim-full of velvet-smooth, micropoise-balanced power plant.

And it houses, in the new FIREBALL Dynaflex engine, the sweetest and suddenest and most serviceable mobilization of horsepower you ever gave the gun!

Buick is a big car, yes — a longer, roomier, broader beauty than ever before — yet so nimble and nifty in action you'll think it has wings on its wheels.

It gets into stride with a rush like a going-away mallard, and poised on its level-flying BuicCoil Springing it eats miles on the open road with the appetite of a small boy for chocolate cake.

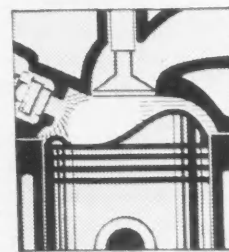
And remember that Buick is built and engineered for long life and lasting economy — important points in buying any car today. Buick is a sound investment — one that you will never regret.

So try out the "Best Buick Yet" — get in and get going. Your nearest Buick dealer is awaiting your nod.

### BUICK FIREBALL DOES IT!

Modern gasolines have high octane ratings to permit higher compressions without "ping." Note how this piston, which can be used only in valve-in-head engines, rolls the fuel charge into the shape of a flattened ball

that centers around the new, smaller, racing-car type spark plug. Fired at its very heart, this more highly compressed fuel lets go with such full-forced, "ping-free" wallop that any gasoline of 75 octane rating (now available at standard-fuel prices) may be used in the 115-hp. engine. Any fuel of 80 octane rating serves in the 125- and 165-hp. engines.



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Comfortable accommodation at low rates for all purses; English spoken everywhere. For new winter sport thrills, come to La Province de Québec!

Ask today for illustrated booklet "Winter in Québec" at travel agencies, rail or bus offices, your sports club, or to La Province de Québec Tourist Bureau in Montréal or Québec, or 159 Bay Street, Toronto.

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**LA PROVINCE DE**  
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SKIING, SKI-JORING, SKATING, SLEIGHING, TOBOGGANNING DE LUXE, DOG SLEDS, SPORTS EVENTS, GAY SOCIAL EVENINGS, GOOD LIVING

## THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY ROBERTSON DAVIES.

## The Prescription As Usual

QUICK SERVICE, by P. G. Wodehouse. Longmans Green. \$2.25.

NOT so long ago P. G. Wodehouse was given the honorary degree of Doctor by the University of Oxford. True, it was a D. Litt. which he received, but it might well have been a medical degree, for Dr. Wodehouse uses in his profession a method which has found favor with some of our most popular physicians. He gives his patients regular doses of a harmless formula and relies upon his manner and his reputation to work the cure.

From 1902 until 1910 Dr. Wodehouse wrote stories for boys, and after that date he embarked upon his career as a humorist equipped with unflagging industry, a medium to fair sense of humor, and his magical decoction of Eggs, Crumpets and Beans. He has enjoyed thirty years of remarkable success and it is not altogether surprising if the charm of his books now rests more upon their familiarity than upon their novelty.

All true Wodehouse-fans will enjoy this book. It has all the usual ingredients: Joss Weatherby, an artist, and Sally Fairmile, a secretary, supply the romantic interest; they are the inevitable Harlequin and Columbine of a Wodehouse novel. All the other characters of the Ancient Comedy are in their usual places—the Irascible Magnate, the American Millionaire, the American Pugilist and the Funny Butler, who is, of course, engaged to a Comic Barmaid. From the number of American characters one might assume that Dr. Wodehouse had aimed his book at the American public; he was wise, for it is doubtful if anyone in England could spare time at the moment for a work of this kind.

Dr. Wodehouse is a German prisoner now and it is not the moment to be too critical of his work. I admire him (this side idolatry—quite a long way this side) as much as any, but I must say that this book had a ring of familiarity which I do not consider a virtue in a novel, funny or otherwise.

## Hardy Centenary Edition

UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE, by Thomas Hardy, with wood engravings by Clare Leighton. Macmillan. \$4.00.

THE Hardy centenary was celebrated in England in 1940, albeit with maimed rites, and Macmillans have thought the occasion a fitting one to bring out this very handsome edition of one of his favorite works. *Under the Greenwood Tree* is the most delightful pastoral novel in our literature, and in his account of the Mellstock Quire Hardy has given us the best rustic comedy we have had since Shakespeare. Who can forget the musical enthusiasm of Michael Mail: "Once I were a-setting in the kitchen of the Dree Mariners at Casterbridge, having a bit of dinner, and a brass band struck up in the street. Such a beautiful band that were! I was setting eating fried liver and lights, I well can mind—ah, I was! and to save my life, I couldn't help chawing to the tune. Band played six-eight time; six-eight

chaws I, willynilly. Band plays common; common time went my teeth among the liver and lights as true as a hair. Beautiful 'twere! Ah, I shall never forget that there band!" Or the same rare spirit's recollections of that cold Christmas when "an icicle o' spet hung down from the end of every man's claret a span long." A great book.

The present edition is a generous quarto decorated by Clare Leighton, who can do better with the intractable medium of the wood engraving than most etchers can with their more grateful materials. The decorative pieces which begin and end the chapters in this book are beautiful; it is only in the full-page illustrations that the work seems heavy and dark, giving a more sombre effect than the text calls for. Collectors and lovers of Hardy will be delighted to receive this book as a gift, and those who have no generous and discerning friends had better get it for themselves.

## A Strong Man Armed

BY LIEUT.-COL. R. J. S. LANGFORD

THE MILITARY PROBLEMS OF CANADA, by C. P. Stacey. Ryerson Press. Toronto. \$2.50.

ONE can safely surmise that the reaction of most readers after a perusal of this book will be: "Is it possible that we Canadians can have been such colossal fools?" Most of us have always had enough common sense to take out insurance on our lives and our personal effects; then, why, for Heaven's sake, didn't we have the same common or horse sense to take out National insurance?

As the author explains, this folly is an Anglo-Saxon attribute; the English hate war but, if pushed into it, they are the best fighters in the world. What untold wealth and what thousands of lives could have been saved if Britishers, and British governments in particular, had paid heed to the Biblical warning that "A strong man armed keepeth his palace."

Approximately one third of this book is devoted to "Geography and Canadian Security." The early problems of Border Defence are briefly sketched so that they may provide a background to aid the reader in understanding modern problems. The problem of Canadian defence from 1775 to 1814 was concerned solely with invasion from the South, and, to quote the author, "Since Canada's population was always vastly outnumbered by that of the United

States and since Canada was in those days, even more than today, essentially a long ribbon of settlements extending along the American border," it can readily be understood what a difficult problem it was.

Notwithstanding the elimination of fear of invasion from the South, the author shows very convincingly that the menace to Canada from her other three sides is no small one, notwithstanding the Monroe Doctrine and the British and U.S.A. fleets, unless certain defence steps are taken.

How Canada has dealt, or rather failed to deal, with her defence problems is graphically related in three chapters; it is a sorry tale of neglect for which the blame cannot be placed on any particular Government but must be placed on every Canadian citizen who failed to raise his voice or wield his pen to warn the public of the results of military weakness. Again, to quote the author: "Even on the eve of the present war, the standard of information and judgment displayed on military topics in Canadian parliamentary debates was not especially high; while in the editorial comments of Canadian newspapers it was somewhat lower."

Home truths, however unpleasant, are good for our souls; every Canadian should read this book and resolve thereafter that never again, if he has any say in the matter, will Canada neglect to take out adequate National insurance.

## Your Week-End Book

"He gets better and better"  
QUICK SERVICE  
By P. G. WODEHOUSE

"No other recommendation is needed for addicts than the bare statement that this is pure Wodehouse, as amusing and preposterous as ever."—Toronto Daily Star. \$2.25  
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DIRECTION VERNON G. CADDY



# THE BOOKSHELF

## Where Does Canada Stand?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

CANADA AND THE FAR EAST—1940, by A. R. M. Lower. Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

PROF. LOWER has a good reputation for acid criticism of Canada's weaknesses, but even he has seldom had a better subject, and seldom done more justice to it, than when dealing with Canada's attitude toward the Pacific. Thus, dealing with Mr. Cahan's speech of 1932 on the Manchukuo problem, he says: "Mr. Cahan was possibly correct when he privately confided to a fellow Assemblyman that the Parliament of Canada could not be depended upon to vote a man or a dollar for military intervention in the Far East, but he apparently underestimated the capacity of Canadians for moral indignation—for the warm verbal espousal of what appears to be a righteous cause." Mr. Cahan, he adds, "happened to be Canada's representative at the League, not because of any knowledge of international affairs but because it was his turn among the Cabinet Ministers for a trip to Geneva."

There are six references to nickel in the index to this volume, and several of them are interesting. Mr. Lower says that it is notorious that exports of nickel to Japan have greatly increased since the outbreak of the war with China. However, the nearest the author comes to an expression of opinion on the export of raw materials is that Canadian

hostility to what the Japanese are doing in China has not been sufficient to force any kind of governmental action. "Canadians are finding out what most countries already know, although it is rarely admitted: that generous feelings are not themselves sufficient to determine a nation's foreign policy."

Mr. Lower's account of the way in which Canada brought about the denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in 1921 is the most complete, and probably the most accurate, to find its way into print up to the present time. He points out that the conditions which called the allegiance into original existence have disappeared. It was first directed against Russia, and subsequently, at the renewal of 1911, against Germany; both of these powers had disappeared. "There remained on the board really only three powers of the first magnitude, the United States, Great Britain and Japan. The Anglo-Japanese alliance, therefore, in stark simplicity, was tying two of these states together, and it was open to suspicion that an alliance for peace and war between two out of three, whatever its intentions, must sooner or later come to be regarded as a combination directed against the third."

There is also an excellent chapter on the physiography and demography of the Pacific region of Canada. Similar studies on other regions would be in order.

## The Flesh and the Spirit

BY STEWART C. EASTON

THE REMARKABLE ANDREW, by Dalton Trumbo. Longmans, Green \$2.00.

NO STONE UNTURNED, by Josephine Lawrence. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.00.

I SUPPOSE it is inevitable that any writer who feels he has a message to give to the world, should try to use the novel as a sounding-board for his political views. For the wise sayings of even our best columnists usually find their last resting place in the waste-paper basket before the print has been twenty-four hours dry.

In *The Remarkable Andrew* Mr. Dalton Trumbo has hit on the idea of bringing back his country's honored dead to defend young Andrew Long, a bookkeeper falsely accused of embezzlement, incidentally clearing up at the same time the corrupt political affairs of Shale City, Colo. But Andrew's story, excellently though it is done, is unimportant, for he is only intended to be a one-man digest of two years' journalistic fervor. The book stands or falls with its message.

And this message, to one reader at least, was not, I fear, what its author intended. What emerges

most clearly is the fearful and terrible power of the spoken and written word in an age of mass education, to deceive and blind the human being. In the ignorant mouthings of the industrialist, condemning the accused man whom he presumes guilty (The time to lock the barn door is before the Trojan Horse has escaped, not afterwards), in the demented irrelevancies of the crooked D.A., Mr. Trumbo's gift for savage irony is seen at its best. The book is worth reading for these alone, whatever one may think of Andrew's supramundane visitors, with their physical stomachs, their ghostly methods of transport, and their forthright views. . . . "Abraham saith unto him, 'They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them.'"

"And he said 'Nay, Father Abraham, but if one went unto them from the dead, they will repent!'"

I wonder. All Miss Lawrence's characters in *No Stone Unturned* are authentic flesh and blood, most depressingly so. But Maltby Russell, a real estate man who refused to attend to his business, preferring to snatch eagerly every moment to be with his family, who very naturally wanted to run their own lives without his persistent and tearful questionings, cannot carry the weight of a whole novel on his drooping shoulders, even with the aid of his "hurt gentle eyes." One always knows so exactly what he is going to do or say that all quality of excitement is lacking. It seems to me that a novel which sets out to be purely psychological should be an experience for the reader, should give him some new insight into human nature. Otherwise it fails.

## Short Stories

CHRISTMAS AT COLD COMFORT FARM, and other stories, by Stella Gibbons. Longmans Green. \$2.25.

WHEN Stella Gibbons wrote *Cold Comfort Farm* some years ago she gave us what is probably the best parody of the Sweat, Seed and Soil School of novel-writing that we have. It is so good that admirers of Constance Holme, Sheila Kaye-Smith, Mary Webb and the others who have written of the English countryside with varying degrees of success can admire it and laugh over it as readily as those who like their literature less intense. If any readers who like good satire have missed this book they should get it at once.

In her latest volume Miss Gibbons gives us a short story about Cold Comfort. The Starkadder family, Little Elphine, Aunt Ada Doom and old Adam Lambsbreath are all in it, celebrating Christmas in their customary ghoully manner. The story is good, but not as good as the full-length book. Success of that kind is hard to repeat.

Added to this are fifteen short stories of surprisingly uneven merit, ranging from a trite piece called *The Murder Mark* to a really admirable story called *Sisters*. One gets the impression that this represents Miss Gibbons' complete output of short stories for some time, and that as they have formerly appeared in the perishable pages of magazines she has clapped them together between the more permanent covers of a book without having used much discrimination. She has done herself an ill turn, but in the main the book is well worth an hour.

## For the Young

THE CRITTER BOOK, by Ellen Simon. Reginald Saunders. \$1.75.

THIS is a book for ingenious children from kindergarten age up to twelve years old. Miss Simon gives directions and suggestions for the making of "critters" amusing and grotesque toys from such odds and ends as spools, pine cones, drawing pins, corks, pipe cleaners and the like. It is a pleasure to recommend this book to parents and people engaged in child education. We are so much dependent on purchased pleasures nowadays that a book of this kind serves as a valuable corrective to the idea that the amount of fun a child can have is in direct proportion to the amount of pocket-money it can wring from its parents.

## Gallimaufry

ADMIRERS of the late Rudyard Kipling may like to have the new collection of his stories and verses published as *A Kipling Treasury* (Macmillan. \$1.25). It includes such general favorites as *The Man Who Was*, *They* and *An Habitation Enforced* among the tales and *Puck's Song* and *For All We Have And Are* among the verses. The time is rapidly passing when Kipling may be dismissed as the trumpeter of an outdated imperialism, and we may

now begin to recognize him as the chronicler of a bygone age. As such, his writings are highly enjoyable.

YOUNG listeners-in who have liked Mary Grannan's stories about animals and children on the radio may now get them in book form; the title is *Just Mary* (W. J. Gage, 60 cents). Although I am usually very suspicious of anything which is broadcast for children I found these tales charming, spirited and imaginative, and because of this and the fact that they are published at a modest price I recommend them highly.

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Just massage Vitalis briskly on your scalp. You feel a lively tingle as lazy circulation wakes up. Your scalp soon feels more relaxed . . . supple. And the pure vegetable oils of Vitalis overcome dryness by supplementing the natural oils of the scalp.

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loose dandruff—helps check excessive falling hair. When you comb your hair, it stays neatly in place . . . with an attractive lustre but no objectionable "patent-leather" look! All drug stores carry Vitalis. Start using Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout" today.

#### Ask your Barber

He's an expert on the care of scalp and hair. For your protection in the barber shop—genuine Vitalis comes only in sanitary, individual Seal tubes. Next time you go to the barber's, insist on Vitalis Seal tubes.

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It takes perfect vitality to resist today's pressure and strain.

When you feel listless, rundown, it may mean your meals are not giving you enough Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. One of the richest natural storehouses of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, and all the B Complex Vitamins, is Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. Try eating it regularly—one cake first thing in the morning and one ½ hour before supper to help restore normal vitality and keep you at par!

**TRUSTWORTHY!** If you bake at home use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast for fine-textured, sweet-tasting bread. This reliable fresh yeast has been the favorite with Canadian housewives for 70 years. At your grocer's.

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Spring Opening -- Official

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE calendar earnestly assures us that Spring will arrive on the twenty-first day of March, but more certain signs that it really is on the way are the shop windows burgeoning with gay, flowered hats, printed

‘dresses, every sort of suit—“dress-maker” and tailored—the gradually strengthening authority of the sun, and arrival of the spring seed catalogues with their sweeping promises of future garden bounty. And,

### “The Tougher They Come ...”



**J. RICHARD ROCKJAW** is a man of determined purpose. “When you get into a difficulty, take the short way out,” says he. And he praises to his weaker half the merits of “a good strong purge”.



**BUT THE WEAKER HALF** has ideas, too. “You and your cave-man cures! Give old constipation a right to the jaw,” says you. Did it ever occur to you to get at the cause and correct it?”

**“FOR INSTANCE, my dear?”** “For instance, this crisp, toasty, delicious cereal, KELLOGG’S ALL-BRAN. It has just what it takes to get at the cause of constipation, due to lack of the right kind of bulk in the diet.”



**“SAY! WHAT DO YOU KNOW?** Darn it, it *does* taste good! If ALL-BRAN can help you keep regular, make way for a place in the front rank!”

“Not so fast, my bold one,” says she. “It takes a little time. You must eat ALL-BRAN every morning, and drink plenty of water.”

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All-Bran comes in ten convenient sizes at your grocer's, or in individual packages at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

“SERVE BY SAVING! BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES”



doubly reassuring, is the annual spring letter from Victoria, B.C.—

“Here Spring has anticipated her official arrival by a month and a week—which is news, whichever way you look at it. Camellias—red, pink and white—are in full bloom not only in Victoria on Vancouver Island, but ninety miles north in Nanaimo. Persian plum has been in blossom for ten days. Violets have been picked since the first day of January. On the golf courses gorse (Scots call it furze) is flaming joyously yellow. And believe it or not, and you probably won't, you of the cynical snowbound East, roses have been blooming in Beacon Hill Park and the gardens of the Empress Hotel all winter.”

### Forceful Prints

There's nothing like a sprightly print to persuade against one's better judgment that Spring cannot be far away. It's the gay colors and patterns that have this felicitous effect—even though they have to be worn under fur coats and with the galoshes with which everyone has become completely fed up by this time.

If you have been haunting the “piece goods” department of your shop in search of a print on which to set your dressmaker to work, perhaps you have come across a handsome group of new prints by Courtauld. They are composed of motifs borrowed from Canada's fighting forces—wings, technicians, bombers, chevrons, fighters, sailors, medicos, gun carriages and stars. Colors, too, are named in the spirit of the design—British tan, battleship grey, aquamarine, navy blue, air force blue, victory rose and powder blue.

### Home Storage

When drycleaners give words of advice on the care of clothing, their words undoubtedly are worth heeding. Here is what they have to say about storing clothes:

When you pack your clothes away for spring storing be sure that the mothproof bags or boxes are sealed with gummed paper, and that the paper is not broken. Then you can be sure your wearables will be free from moth attacks until they are needed. Garment bags in themselves are of no value for killing moths, neither is the printer's ink on newspaper, nor pepper. The smell of cedar or pine oil in the garment bag is of no protective value. It is only when clothing is cleaned before packing that it remains safe. Moths will not eat cotton, linen, rayon or other fabrics of vegetable fibre or silk. But moths will eat the woolen threads from a woolen and cotton mixture or a woolen and rayon mixture or similar mixed fibre fabrics.

### Twin Suits

When the Easter parade passes by this year we miss our guess if some of the best-dressed couples in it are not dressed almost exactly alike. Her suit will be of the same material, design and color as his, and there will be the same evidences of close attention to detail and precision of cut in both. In all likelihood the two suits will have been made by the same tailor.

The possibilities for well-tailored distinction in this idea were demonstrated at a joint fashion show of men's and women's suits held by Tip Top Tailors at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto recently. Best exponent of the style was the first couple to appear before the audience. The man's morning suit was composed of the conventional dark oxford grey coat with grey pin stripe trousers. The suit worn by the feminine model was of the same fabrics. Gently sloping shoulders of her jacket and its longer length made this classic suit style seem delightfully new and interesting. Longer jackets and notched lapels, we might add, are trends shared by men's fashions. Inverted pleats at each side of the skirt did not interrupt its straight line but gave ample room for comfortable, easy walking and graceful sitting. The most feminine of accessories provided sharp contrast against the suit's tailored lines—a white jabot cascaded in frilly ruffles around the neck and over the

**Black and white contrasts in a Canadian copy of a suit worn by the Duchess of Windsor at Miami. Coat is herringbone weave in white bound with black braid. Tip Top Tailors.**

front of the jacket, while a small white hat was perched over the pompadour. A change of accessories is all that is needed to bring such a suit into less formal genre.

A suit of fine grey flannel had a back which was shaped into the figure by means of some clever manipulation in the form of sunburst stitching. The front was adorned by four deep patch pockets, and the visor hat was made of the same flannel as the suit. In another ensemble wine, blue and white mingled in the vivacious check material used for a raglan topcoat and the cardigan style jacket worn under it. The skirt was of the same deep blue as that which formed part of the check in topcoat and cardigan.

Among the riding habits was one in particular which, we believe, will receive the approval of women riders. It is of cavalry twill in Air Force Blue—a color that women have been casting acquisitive eyes at ever since the flyers chose it for their own. This has a sleeveless jacket made exactly like a man's vest and there's a subtly new look to the jodhpurs—the secret of which is the high pegtop and two-inch waistband that stays anchored where it belongs when the wearer's mount is taken over a high jump. A rust colored jersey blouse worn under the vest made a pleasing color contrast.

Like the men's suits, those for women are man-tailored to measure. The addition of Hymo lining in every suit has the virtue of maintaining integrity of line and shape. Hymo lining, we might add for your edification, is made of linen threads

**They call it “Evening in Nassau”—this coiffure with its soft, smooth bangs and low, shining chignon. For day wear it's combed into a froth of curls. By Josef of Mona Manet.**

which run one way of the weave, and horsehair which runs the other way. The result of this unseen benefactor is that the jacket keeps its shape during the most inconsiderate usage.

Canadian women are singularly fortunate in the fine tailoring of their suits. In fact, many American women think so well of our suits some have been known to come from such distant cities as Philadelphia to buy their suits here—not, according to the Tip Top people, because of the wool fabrics from which the suits

**High dented crown embroidered with chevrons, a brim turned up at a rakish angle, make this felt hat an ideal companion for suits. By Stetson.**

are made (these can be bought in the United States) but because of the tailoring that goes into them.

### The Pottery Troop

The two-handled silver cup shown elsewhere on this page is a memento of another time when the citizenry of England felt obliged to organize into local defense volunteers. The cup was made by John Emes, who was entered as a London goldsmith in 1796. It is inscribed, “A tribute of respect from Pottery Troop of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry to their late Captain Josiah Spode, Esq., October 1803.” On the reverse is engraved the coat of arms granted to Josiah Spode II, of the family of famous English potters.

The “Pottery Troop” was a body formed as a result of a political quarrel. In 1797 fifty of the Staffordshire potters petitioned the High Sheriff of the county to call a meeting of manufacturers and inhabitants “to take into consideration the

**Two-handled silver cup presented by the “Pottery Troop” of Staffordshire to Josiah Spode II. Height 12”.**







The Chinese coolie influence is interpreted with utmost charm in this dinner dress. Huge exotic florals appear in the colorful printed design and wide pockets emphasize the hipline length of the "coolie" jacket, the slim silhouette of the dress beneath. The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.

alarming state of public affairs and the propriety of a petition to His Majesty praying him to dismiss his present Ministers from his councils for ever." Promptly an opposing petition was presented to the High

Sheriff by two hundred and fifty other potters.

The Sheriff devised an expedient for quieting the immediate furor, but politics remained a disturbing factor in Staffordshire. National de-

fense was as vital a problem in those tumultuous days as it is today. The "Pottery Troop" was founded in 1798 "for the protection and defense of our own Neighborhood during the present War . . . the express object of this Association being local defense."

Josiah Spode II became captain of the troop at its formation. According to records, he retained the office until the troop was dissolved in October 1805. The silver cup was presented to him in appreciation of his services. The inscription, however, bears the date *October 1803*, and refers to the troop's late Captain Josiah Spode. Josiah II did not die until 1827, so the term "late" may be taken to refer to his captaincy, not to his life.

The cup, which is still preserved in its original leather case, is a handsome example of Georgian silver. Its conventional decoration is in harmony with its classic proportions. On the rim of the cover is a symbolic touch, the Staffordshire knot.

### Woolly Animals

The starry-eyed little penguins and pudgy bunnies, pert charmers all of them, are born of Elizabeth Mann's busy knitting needles, and have been bringing tidy sums of money into the coffers of the Naval Wool Fund. Miss Mann, descendant of a long line of naval forebears, comes from England and is a resident of Ottawa for the duration. In December, 1939, as a relaxation from the routine of knitting countless scarves and sweaters for refugees, Miss Mann took some scrap wool and began knitting toy animals. They turned out so well and were such attractive little fellows that it was suggested she would best employ her talents by knitting animals and selling them for the benefit of the Naval Wool Fund. The idea has paid dividends. To date Miss Mann has turned out 488 animals netting \$580, all of which has been used for the purchase of wool for knitting scarves, sweaters, mittens, socks, etc., for the seamen, both naval and merchant, who keep goods coursing through Britain's North Atlantic life-line. The animals have been sold from coast to coast in Canada, in the United States and the British West Indies. Miss Mann does not limit herself to midget animals, but has also turned out a number of large elephants which have been raffled off at a neat profit for the Naval Wool Fund.

### Typists Turn Laborers

English girls are rapidly becoming "tough" and liking it, says Nora Eastwood in a letter from England. Girl typists and telephone operators in Kent are giving up the whole of their week-ends to land work. They are among the two hundred members of the Kent County Officers' Voluntary Land Club, who have, among other things:

- Lifted 27 tons of potatoes in two weeks.
- Picked four tons of fruit from orchards where it would have rotted, because ordinary labor was unobtainable.
- Hoed and thinned acres of sugar beet with shrapnel falling all round them.

The girls had no previous training, yet after they had finished with those 27 tons of potatoes the farmer was so pleased with their efforts that he sent them some extra money to buy cups and saucers for the frequent cups of tea which spur them on to these great efforts.

They are paid ordinary laborer's rates, but all the money goes to charity. And if, when they arrive home and have a final cup of tea before tumbling into bed, they look ruefully at cracked nails and hands ingrained with dirt, or wonder if that ache in the spine will last long well, they have been making a very real effort to keep our larders full this winter, and besides, as one of them said, it's so good for the figure!

### Housekeeper Number 1

Let me introduce you to a man who might be described as London's Number One housekeeper. He is Mr. H. Ablitt, until recently catering



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manager of one of London's largest stores, and he has taken on a big job. He is going to try to look after all the "bachelor husbands" who have sent their wives to the country, and are remaining behind themselves to carry on as best they can.

"And the best they can isn't very good," Mr. Ablitt remarks. "They are not used to making themselves comfortable. They have struggled on bravely but miserably, living in cold, cheerless houses, determined not to bring their families back to bombed areas!"

Now Mr. Ablitt has been appointed by the Ministry of Health to organize hostels where these men can get all the comforts of home. They will

have sleeping bunks in specially shored-up basements, bathrooms, three good meals a day and a drink of tea before going to bed, all for 1 pound a week—or less if they cannot afford that.

"Our aim is to make our hostels into real homes," Mr. Ablitt explained. "We want to establish the sort of place where a man can come in and have a cosy cup of tea sitting in front of the fire just as he would in his own house."

In his previous job Mr. Ablitt ran a large restaurant, staff canteens, a dozen tea-depots, and also did outside catering, so London wives can rest assured that their husbands are going to be well looked after.



JUST north of St. Paul's and Ludgate Hill there is—or rather was—a little area of narrow, dingy streets and small, hidden courts and squares. Not very impressive to look at from the outside, but none the less the very heart and centre of the English publishing business. Whole series of famous names looked out primly from the brass plates beside the doors.

Now all that area is a smoke-blackened scene of devastation. It was there that the apostles of Nordic culture got in some of their most effective strokes in the big attack on the City. They have always professed a hatred for books—except the sentimental ones they write them-

selves—and they should be well pleased with their night's work. They destroyed over 5,000,000 volumes.

Not for a moment would I suggest that all these books are a loss to the world. A great many of them—even most of them perhaps—never will be missed, except by the poor devils who

# THE LONDON LETTER

## The Burning of Five Million Books

BY P. O'D.

were hoping to draw royalties on them. One is even conscious of a selfish and unworthy feeling of relief at the thought of this suddenly cleared space in the overgrown jungle of literature. There are a lot of books that one will now never be called upon to read. Even such a disaster as this has its compensations.

So far as authors are concerned, the more popular will lose very little. Their books will be reprinted with the least possible delay. It is the author whose books sold very slowly, a hundred or so a year for years on end, who will suffer. In his case it will hardly be worth the publisher's while to embark on new editions, and this pleasant and steady little trickle of royalties will be cut off. The reading public will also be the poorer for the loss of a great many books that filled a genuine but not very general need.

The publishers themselves are meeting the emergency with admirable spirit. Many famous firms have had their premises destroyed—among them Blackwood, Hutchinson, Longman, Collins, Nelson, Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ward Lock, and Sampson Low. Fortunately, the Oxford University Press in Warwick Square got off unscathed. Perhaps the greatest loss was in Stationers' Hall, where immense stocks of books were stored, millions of volumes on which the publishers drew for their requirements. These have all been destroyed.

Already, it is said, large plans are under way for a general reorganization of the industry, with central pooling arrangements that will add very much to its efficiency. Even the publishers admit that these plans are long overdue.

In a business that has grown slowly through the centuries, it was perhaps inevitable that much of the machinery should be old-fashioned and cumbersome. At one brutal stroke the Nazis have cleared most of it away. It may prove in the long run that they have done British publishing a service. So, at any rate, the publishers choose to regard it not as a disaster but as an opportunity. Stout fellows!

Incidentally, this is not the first time that the publishers of London have faced destruction by fire. Even in the days of the Great Fire of 1666 Paternoster Row was the centre of the trade. The booksellers then carried their wares for protection into the crypt of Old St. Paul's, but the precaution was taken in vain. The burning cathedral came crashing down on top of them, and everything was destroyed. But a new and better-planned and bigger book-industry rose amid the ruins, just as a new and finer cathedral did. No doubt it will again.

### Wimbledon Shrine

Many people, looking back on the career of Lord Baden-Powell, have wondered why he did not attain higher rank in the Army. It is true that he became a general, but there are scores and scores of generals, most of them soldiers of no particular distinction, who got there by sheer seniority. And here was a man who forty years ago was a national hero. His defence of Mafeking was almost the first bright spot in the Boer War, and the nation went wild with enthusiasm.

It might have been thought that his rise from there on would have been meteoric. But the War Office seems never to have fancied him for the bigger jobs. Inspector-General of Cavalry was his highest post. Perhaps he was too popular, or too much of an individualist—things on which the Big Brass Hats are apt to frown rather heavily. He did remarkable things, but he did them in unconventional ways. He was an incurably boyish person, even as an

old man. He was therefore probably regarded as unsafe—the most damning verdict of all.

Whatever the reason, at the age of fifty he seemed to have reached a dead-end, so far as his career in the Army was concerned. But his real career was just about to begin. In 1907 it was suggested to him that a little handbook on scouting, which he had written for his men in Africa, should be rewritten for boys. The suggestion appealed to him, and he threw himself into it with characteristic enthusiasm, but with no idea of what was to come of it. He was as much taken by surprise as all the rest of the world.

The little book was written in the old windmill on Wimbledon Common, which should surely become a Boy Scout monument. A few months later the first Boy Scout Camp was held on an island in Poole Harbor—a group of 21 boys, drawn together with no distinction of class, some from the public schools and some from East End slums. This was the unpretentious beginning of a movement that spread like a prairie fire around the world, until it included more than fifty nations and nearly 5,000,000 boys.

At first Baden-Powell had no thought of founding an international, or even a national, organization. But it grew with such rapidity that, three years later, in 1910, he told King Edward he could not possibly cope with his work in the Army and with the Boy Scout movement as well. "Go ahead and organize your Scouts", said the King. No man ever gave or got better advice.

So perhaps it is a good thing that Baden-Powell was not more highly regarded by the Army chiefs in Whitehall. If he had been, the world might never have been given the Boy Scout movement. It will keep his memory green when the names of most of his distinguished military contemporaries will be forgotten—even by the historians.

### "Luxury" Eating

Food is something about which, in the ordinary way, nice people don't talk very much. It is considered rather vulgar to display too much interest in it—the Lord only knows why! But just now all that has been changed. Food has become one of the major topics of conversation. People discuss the fluctuations in the meat ration with as much eagerness as the bombing raids or the operations in the Western Desert. No one minds telling you what they have recently been eating. They even listen when you tell them.

Recently there has been a good deal of discussion about meals in restaurants and canteens the so-called "couponless" feeding. You don't have to hand over your ration-book when you eat in such places. The complications of the system would otherwise become an intolerable burden. It is simply assumed that you don't eat too much or of too many different things. The food restrictions being what they are, you probably don't get the chance.

None the less, there has been considerable criticism, and rather bitter criticism, of the fashionable restaurant and its patrons, who are represented as gorging on caviare and other unrationed luxuries, while their less fortunate fellow-citizens find it difficult to get a sufficiency of more beef and mutton. It is considered undemocratic and unfair, and a negation of the national spirit of universal sacrifice.

The attitude is natural enough, though not very logical. If there is any caviare still left in the country, there seems to be no good reason why a man, who can afford it, shouldn't eat it. After all, the poor man in his corner café or public-house has the same privilege of eating unrationed food, restricted only by the amount of money in his purse. The

one way to bring them all to the same alimentary level would be to forbid unrationed feeding entirely—which would probably mean the closing of every restaurant and canteen in the country. And that is something that no one seriously suggests.

Just the same, it seems to be felt that something should be done about this problem of "luxury eating". Some months back it was decided that only one course of meat, poultry, game, or fish should be served at one meal in a restaurant or canteen. And last week Lord Woolton, the Food Controller, conferred with representatives of the catering trade, with a view to extending the list.

Eggs and cheese are now to be included. The glutton who wants an egg with his fish, or a bit of cheese to round the meal off, will henceforth be properly sat on. But, of course, there is nothing to prevent him from going around the corner to another restaurant and ordering a completely fresh set-up.

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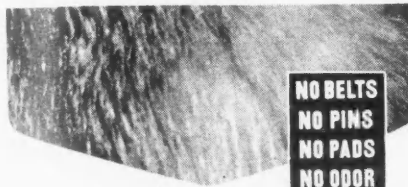
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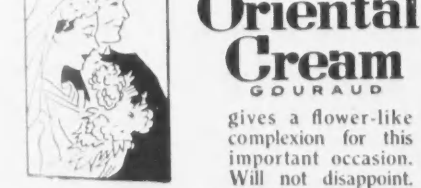
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## DRESSING TABLE

### Heads Go Off The Gold Standard

BY ISABEL MORGAN



A touch of crisp, sparkling white brings new elan to dark frocks. Designed by Schiaparelli, this bib collar is made of heavy starched linen inserted with Venise lace motifs.

ONE of the small poignant bits of news to come out of England concerns what a news despatch whimsically calls the government's blackout of golden tresses. The heads affected are those whose "gold" is the result of long sessions at the hair-dressers and it comes about as a result of restrictive orders against luxury articles. A more correct term would be "blonde-out," but whatever the term it is pretty sure to hit a woman's vanity where it hurts most. Of course it is not likely that blondes will be the only persons to suffer. There will be wailing and gnashing of teeth among those brunettes and titians who have been accustomed to lending Nature a helping hand by means of what is called with delicate tact, "a rinse."

Being in the front line must create very real problems in maintaining a well-groomed appearance for the women of England. For instance, a permanent wave would involve very real risk if the bombs begin to fall while it was in progress. The fact that many present day waves are of the machineless variety and do not involve one being hitched up by the scalp to an overhanging monster resembling a wire-tentacled octopus, would be reassuring. We also hear that most of the salons move their clients down to somewhere in a sub-cellar while this critical operation is in progress. But even the so-called machineless variety involves each curl being locked up in a metal cylinder of its own. How it is removed is a dark secret to most women.

If we know our sex, however, we doubt if all these perils when balanced against going about with hair as straight as a string will count very much.

#### Ski Special

It's always "Good skiing" if your face and hands are protected from chapping and there's a bloom on your skin that no amount of sun and wind can destroy. So it will be a piece of good news to feminine winter sports enthusiasts that Helen Rubinstein has taken their problems to heart and successfully solved them with new winter beauty aids to make skiing in the Laurentians, Muskoka or the Rockies more comfortable and more fun.

After consultation with ski experts, who spoke of hand, face and body dryness as a major beauty problem of winter sports enthusiasts from Sun Valley to Mount Tremblant, Madame Rubinstein designed a satiny Winter Lotion for all-over use to keep the skin of the hand, face and body smooth and supple even after a day of wind, sun and snow. The Lotion is a luscious flesh-colored liquid cream, which can be used as a body rub or hand lotion and as a protective base beneath the make-up.

A companion winter preparation from Helena Rubinstein is her new Waterproof Mascara. No matter how many snowy tumbles you take, you need have no fear of smudges or smears around the eyes because this new mascara is smudge and smear-proof. It does not run and the knowing that it won't spread all over the face is comforting no end. It comes in a little tube encased in a transparent cylinder together with a brush for applying it. And since it is applied directly to the dry brush and then to the lashes, it is very quick and easy to use. Comes in black, brown or blue to make beaux yeux more beaux.

#### Repair Time

Here it is the second month of the year, good old Feb—the month when winter hanging on the ropes like a tiring boxer gets in a few of his hardest punches before folding up and being counted out; the month when complexions show the cumulative ravages caused by the dry hot air of most households and the sudden impact of below-freezing temperatures outdoors. In other words, the month when Canadian complexions need all the meticulous care one can bestow upon them.

The group of Vita-Ray preparations is balanced carefully for all types of skins—normal, dry or oily. The basic treatment for normal skin is designed to keep the skin in good

condition, and includes Vita-Ray Vitalessence to prevent the formation of tiny wrinkles around the eyes. The dry skin treatment supplies those natural oils that are lacking by means of the use of such preparations as Doveskin Oil, and other supplementary creams. Treatment for an oily skin and its accompanying betes noirs—coarse pores, and blemishes—includes Balsam Freshener or, for a skin that is not sensitive, Vita-Ray Oily Skin Tonic. There also is the Blackhead Treatment which performs its special chore by stimulating sluggish skins into normal action.

One of the most pleasing preparations for all skin types is the Vitamin Cream, which smooths and tones the skin at one and the same time. A four-ounce jar of this cream we are told contains no less than 1200 A.D.M.A. units of Vitamin D and 1,500 units of Vitamin A. We haven't got around to counting all these units one by one, so we shall accept the solemn assurances of the Vita-Ray people that all the little D's and A's of the vitamin family are there—ready, willing and able to go to work on complexions which are either badly in need of succor or to maintain the status quo.

*Canada's Gifts to the World of Beauty*

**JUNE STOREY**

Canadian-born screen star featured in the new Republic Picture "Barnyard Follies".

**Campana**  
**FRESHENS, SOFTENS THE SKIN**

In lovely June Storey, Canada made a rare contribution to the world of beauty. Campana Italian Balm too, first saw the light of day in Canada, and has won recognition in the realm of beauty all over the continent.

Campana was developed to protect the skin against the rigors of Canadian winters. When wind and snow roughen and redden the skin, Campana quickly makes it soft, smooth and fresh. When hands become dry and chapped, Campana soothes and softens. Campana contains costliest ingredients, yet saves you money because only one drop is needed for both hands. Long-lasting bottles at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and \$1.00.

If you prefer a cream to a lotion, try the new Campana Hand Cream—25c and 50c jars.

**Campana Italian Balm**

The Original SKIN SOFTENER



Two versions of the pompadour—Ancient Egypt and Modern Canadian.





This skier, near Banff, has an eye for art and the skill to portray it. Banff is "the gathering point for skiers from east and farther west, and for those who would improve their technique . . . Three and a half miles from this town a 'four' event' ski centre has been developed on the slopes of Mount Norquay . . ."

—Canadian Pacific Railway.

## PORTS OF CALL

### Ski Paradise in the Rockies

BY C. E. KYLE

SKI areas of Banff-Lake Louise region in Alberta offer every variety of the sport, with high mountain slopes and rolling valleys to test all grades of skiers from novice to expert. All through this terrain are dotted lodges and chalets, each situated in a self-contained unit, located in an area chosen only because of its outstanding skiing advantages.

From February to the first of May, skiing is at its best in the high country. In the late spring or early summer, skiing is possible largely because of the many glaciers in the Canadian Rockies. These glaciers are at altitudes which receive the heaviest snowfall, retaining their snow surface indefinitely, in some cases all summer—and usually offer beautifully graceful and thrilling slopes for skiers. Skoki and Mount Assiniboine lodges are near such glaciers.

Easily the most accessible and probably the best late skiing is to be had in the Columbia Icefield district, some 85 miles northwest of Lake Louise. Skiing conditions are particularly favorable here until late June. The Icefield itself, covering an area of more than 100 square miles, has a continual snow surface. Gradients on it are, however, more

conducive to touring than downhill skiing. After the first of July the quality of the snow in the upper Icefield deteriorates. The best late skiing to be had in the Columbia Icefield area is in the month of June, on glaciers to and flowing down from it, in altitudes from 6,500 to 10,000 feet.

Nestling on the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies is the Bow River Valley, and the town of Banff, situated on the main Transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is the gathering point for skiers from east and farther west, and for those who would improve their technique. It is also the point of departure for the adjacent "high country." Three and a half miles from this town, a "four event" ski centre has been developed on the slopes of Mount Norquay, recognized as the first competitive centre in Canada. The runs and facilities at this mecca include the Championship Downhill Course, length 2 miles, Grade 45 degrees maximum and vertical descent 2,800 feet; the Gully Run, length 1 mile, Grade 25 degrees maximum and vertical descent 1,100 feet, (not a run for novices); and the Main Practice Slope, with a Junior and Senior jump.

Nearness of splendid practice slopes is the highlight of Sunshine Chalet, situated in park-like country near the timberline. Further afield skiing leads to a great series of connecting alplands, bordered on either



Ski cabin on the slopes of Mount Assiniboine, which is "situated in a timberline amphitheatre encircled by a border of glacier-hung peaks."

—Canadian Pacific Railway.

side by smoothly rising slopes. Sunshine visitors can skim down the Brewster Rock Run for a distance of 3,520 feet along a 15 to 40 degree gradient. Bracing alpine air whizzing past the skier on his downward flight will provide new thrills for eastern skiers, especially those whose previous exploits have been written on the lesser exciting zones. Other runs include Twin Cairn, Quartz Hill, Goat's Eye, Surprise Point, Standish Hump and Del Valley. The latter ends with a "schuss" at the chalet.

There is majesty in Mount Assiniboine, located in a beautiful timberline amphitheatre encircled by a border of glacier-hung peaks. The lodge

is a mecca where holiday skiers spend many a happy evening after a glorious day of sport. A cross-country ski route from this point leads to Strom's Halfway Cabin with an overnight stop. Experienced guides conduct all trips as they do at other zones. Dramatic names are also attached to the runs here—Terapin Glacier, Pete's Knee, Goat Mountain, Elly's Dome, Lindley's Shoulder and Tower Run.

A horse-drawn sleigh ride separates Mount Temple Chalet and Lake Louise Station. This fascinating ride is enough to send any skier off to this little tributary valley where Mount Temple rises thousands of feet above sea level, and the Silver-tip Run of 2½ miles, grade up to 30 degrees with a vertical descent of 2,200 feet.

Ski enthusiasts of the United States well know that they are very welcome in Canada. No passports are necessary for American citizens, and no difficulties of any kind are encountered. It is advisable, however, to secure a proper statement of identification to facilitate re-entry to the United States.

## ART AND ARTISTS

### From Cartier to Confederation

BY GRAHAM McINNES

THE history of the schoolroom often used to make the ups and downs of mankind a dreary succession of kings and battles. More recently, this trend has been corrected by the almost equally dreary doctrine of pure dialectic materialism—the economic interpretation of history. But the richest history is more than economic trends or kings and battles. It is a mixture of the development of thought and creative endeavor by the best minds, and an understanding of the way peoples lived, through examination of what they have left behind in the way of books, maps, furniture, buildings, applied art, farm implements and clothes.

The Art Gallery of Toronto has taken a section of Canada (the East) and a section of history (from 1534 to 1867) and has made the past come to life with a vividness that is truly astonishing. It is the first time, I believe, that such an exhibition has been held in this country; an exhibition that presents the immediate past as seen with its own eyes and made with its own hands. The task of sifting and collecting was undoubtedly enormous, covering, as it does, the entire field of human activity. It is the beauty of a show like this that it cannot be undertaken by any single organization: to be successful it involves the close collaboration of artist and historian, photographer and archivist.

"From Jacques Cartier to Confederation" is an excellent piece of museum work, beautifully organized, documented with explanatory maps and diagrams, and arranged according to a pattern combining, in a simple manner, chronology with subject matter. Nor have the organizers been hedged about by any narrow definition of the period which they have chosen to dissect. In the period of discovery and exploration, for example, they give us not merely con-

temporary maps of great charm and interest, but works of art from Central and South America and the Far East, typifying the dream of a short route to India and Cathay which led to the exploration of this country. Touches of imagination such as this are rare in any exhibition. With the section on immigration, we are caught up in the very ebb and flow of peoples, bringing with them skills, habits, ideas. We see the settlement of the Maritimes and the two Canadas in terms of the "rude fabric" which man laid upon the ground: his houses, barns, bridges, his mills, roads and canals. Finally comes the rapid growth of the country, the closer settlement, with resultant stresses—both centrifugal and centripetal which made Confederation essential.



Lucille Manners, popular radio artist, will give a recital at Massey Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25.



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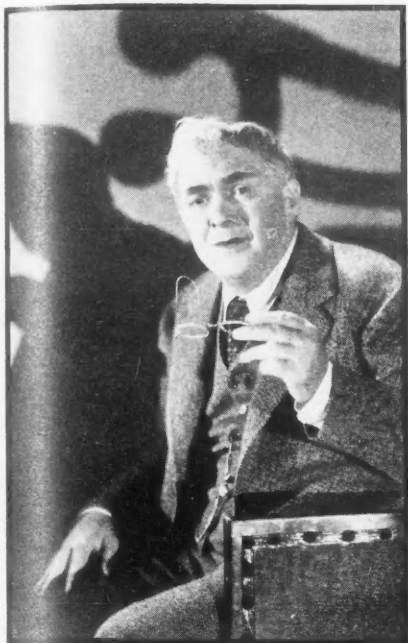
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IT IS a curious fact that with all the intensity of feeling on this continent and all the violence and counter-violence taking place in the world, anti-Nazi films don't seem to sell very well in America.

The anti-Nazi cycle after half-a-dozen preliminary spins appears to have died down for good. For while as movie-goers we feed on screen-violence it has to be violence at least two removes from reality. We like



Thomas Mitchell, Academy award winner in "Flight from Destiny".

outlaws and gangsters and chase sequences with screaming motorcycles, and the furious events that play around Donald Duck.

There may even be a touch of superstition about this; or at any rate a feeling that current happenings are now on such a scale that they have gone beyond the natural order. At a recent showing of a captured newsreel in which Hitler and his generals paraded through the deserted streets of Paris the audience sat in awed silence. Mussolini usually draws boos, hisses and laughter from the theatre, for there is always a reassuring touch of buffoonery in the appearances of Il Duce. But when Adolf Hitler's face appeared on the screen the audience sat transfixed, as though gazing at something demonic. "Look, they're showing his face," the woman behind me said in such a fearful whisper that one could easily have imagined her averting her eyes and hurriedly crossing herself.

So it isn't much wonder that the current propagandist films stay on the shelves. We have been so trained over the years to the violent unrealities of the screen that any approach to the actual startles and shocks us. Give us the James Bro-

thers, or the Hairless Mexican, or Boris Karloff in a dough mask. But save Adolf Hitler for the next generation.

"HIGH SIERRA" is an old old story but it is told with a combination of sharp drama and unobtrusive irony that makes it unusually interesting, on two levels. On the tough conventional side it is the final history of a killer (Humphrey Bogart), a gangster left over from the old Cagney and Edward G. Robinson mobs. At the same time it is a knowing analysis of Gunman Earle's paradoxical character. The Roy Earle part in fact comes close to being a dual role, so savage on the one hand so sentimental on the other, that only a very fine actor could have presented it consistently. In Humphrey Bogart's hands the two contradictory elements in Earle's personality become as inseparable as the two sides of a coin.

Killer Earle can be as icy and menacing as he is in the scene where he describes to a pair of callow gunmen the sudden death of a former colleague. He just touched the but-

ton of the machine-gun, he tells them, and it went like that—and he drops his knuckles three times on the wooden table, while the boys stare at him with scared sullen faces. But it is the same Roy Earle who befriends a crippled farm girl (Joan Leslie) and, out of sheer pity, takes on a desolate waif of a dog and a still more desolate taxi-dancer (Ida Lupino). In Miami he brutally shoots down a night watchman during a safe robbing then escapes with the girl and the dog because he is too kindhearted to leave them behind. He is respectful and even affectionate to an unfrocked medical man (Henry Holt), a former member of the gang, but when another gangster, an unfrocked cop, gets in his way, he shoots him instantly, and a little later is bitterly mortified to find himself described in headlines as Mad Dog Earle. His conventional feelings are even more deeply shocked when he finds his cripple protégée, now happily cured, enjoying herself at a mild drinking party; and sullen and disillusioned he rushes off to shoot his way through the whole state constabulary and die at last on a peak in the Sierras.

You can see how "High Sierra" might have gone wrong over and



Erna Andersen, who skates in Toronto Skating Club carnival at Maple Leaf Gardens 5 nights beginning Mar. 10.

over again if the handling of the story had been less expert or Humphrey Bogart's understanding of his outlaw less complete. It doesn't go wrong; but it does go on too long, particularly in the great chase sequence towards the end. You can get just so much excitement out of an audience.

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—Winston Churchill

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# BUY War Savings CERTIFICATES



LISTENING to Moriz Rosenthal at the Eaton Auditorium last week it was difficult to realize that he had made his first public appearance as a concert artist in 1872, when Wagner, Liszt and Verdi were still alive, and Brahms was gradually winning recognition. Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" was a comparatively recent work, and "Siegfried", "Gotterdammerung" and "Parsifal" were yet to come. Tchaikovsky was a young man and his important symphonies were yet unwritten. Rosenthal was then but 10 himself, and the debut was made in the Polish city of Lemberg, where he was born. He grew up in a great creative epoch when much music of lasting importance

came into being. And here he was, a venerable figure of 78, playing with youthful ease, and consummate mastery of his craft!

Twenty years ago the pianism of Rosenthal was summed up by Waldo

## MUSICAL EVENTS

### Rosenthal's Beautiful Pianism

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

Selden Pratt in these words: "His technical achievement is phenomenal, especially in refinement of tone, dexterity and strength, but uniting with these much originality and dignity of conception; so that he stands in the front rank of living players." There is little one can add to that tribute, accorded to him in middle age; save that today he reveals a little less strength, but more poetry.

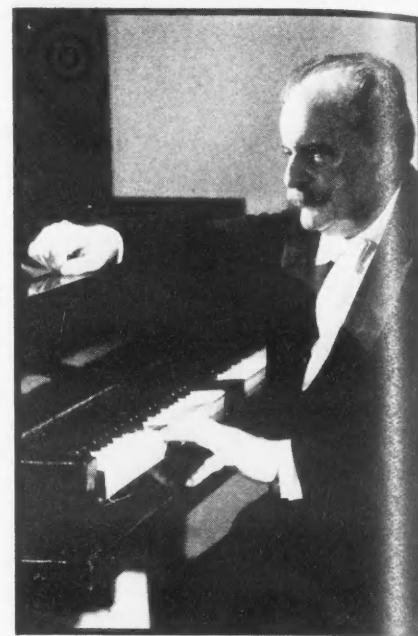
The span between his first appearance in Toronto and his recital last week covers 52 years, and I have myself been hearing him periodically for about 40 years. His development has been very interesting to observe. The influence that seems to have been paramount in latter years has been one of his earlier teachers, Rafael Joseffy, one of the most poetic of all pianists; whose theories were opposed to attempts at grandiose orchestral effects on the pianoforte. Joseffy was a Hungarian, ten years Rosenthal's senior, and years ago when both were world famous concert artists, nothing could have been more in contrast than their methods. As the years have gone on Rosenthal has more and more reverted to the Joseffy inspiration. Last week he showed it in his exquisitely pensive rendering of one of the last Beethoven Sonatas, opus 109 in E major.

Of late years I have been finding Chopin as played by most pianists, tedious, but not so Chopin as played by Rosenthal. There we meet an

urbane, aristocratic, intensely thoughtful Chopin. The Polish genius was by nature so reticent and delicately poised, that during the years he lived with George Sand he objected strongly to the Bohemians, whose society she forced on him. He detested the exuberant emotions of the Parisian "romantics" of his day, and was all for a balanced and stately attitude toward life. Rosenthal, who got the correct tradition from Chopin's friend and pupil, Mikuli, gives us the real Chopin and it is always beautifully expressive and elevated. Needless to say, with his unparalleled finger technique and intellectual insight, he also plays Liszt better and more appealingly than anyone else, and his version of the second Hungarian Rhapsody, still out-Liszt Liszt in technical brilliance.

#### Royalties Dispute

For six weeks or more—ever since New Year's Day, in fact, I have at odd moments been listening to U.S. broadcasts in quest of the new and original music that was to replace that of the recognized composers of the world on the networks. In other words I listened for new works to be created suddenly out of the circumambient air, by Broadcast Music Incorporated. The quest has been in vain. The music that was to replace that of Sibelius, Rachmaninoff,



Moriz Rosenthal

Elgar, German, Victor Herbert, Vaughan Williams, Percy Grainger, Jerome Kern, Puccini—to name a few at random, consists of shop worn tunes that have been kicking around Tin Pan Alley, New York, for years, jazzed up with toots on the saxophone, and the occasional use of rattles and cowbells. It shows little evidence of divine inspiration or the creative urge. B.M.I.'s main asset of an appealing order seems to be Stephen C. Foster, who has been dead for nearly 80 years, and whose airs have long been in the public domain.

The most farcical factor in Broadcast Music Incorporated is the fact that it has been brought into being by interests which object to paying royalties to established composers or their heirs, as represented by ASCAP. In this connection it should be remembered that ASCAP collects royalties not merely for practically all American composers of note, but for those of nearly 50 other countries including all parts of the British Empire. B.M.I. as yet represents nothing in the domain of creative music, and so far as evidence goes was never intended to do more than create a nuisance value for its sponsors. The farce was carried further last week when a branch of B.M.I. which calls itself Broadcast Music of Canada went to Ottawa and demanded a share of royalties paid under a blanket arrangement to the established composers of the world through the Canadian Performing Right Society. The organization apparently wishes to collect in advance for music yet to be composed, and furnishes no evidence that this music when created will be worth listening to or paying royalties on. One would suggest that B.M.I. wait for ten years until it has accumulated a supply of music substantial enough to entitle it to recognition on a blanket tariff. One doubts, however, whether B.M.I. was ever intended to last ten years; or for a longer period that would be required to induce the composers for whom ASCAP is agent to surrender their just rights in the matter of royalties.

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## THE CAMERA

### Portraiture Not For Amateurs

BY "JAY"

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know why I have persistently avoided writing on the important subject of portraiture. "Surely," he writes, "many of your readers are interested in this branch of the hobby." Of course many are, but, in practice, I am not. I believe that *pure* portraiture should be left to the men and women who have made a long study of its possibilities; who have learned how to portray the mental, moral and physical likenesses of people, set themselves up in modern studios and become professional portraiture artists. These people have made a large investment, and should not have to compete with the so-called amateur, who more often than not charges a modest sum for making a portrait of a friend.

But to be a little less arbitrary, and to give some intelligent thought to my correspondent and his letter, let me say that there are portraits and portraits. The professional advertises himself as one who is confined to pure portraiture, seeking to register the traits and temperaments of his sitter in a human document. If he goes beyond this he then enters the field of creative art, a field in which the serious amateur has every right to be. In this field a portrait becomes a figure study, a character study, or just pure *genre*.

Here the photographer, professional or amateur, treats his subject with less regard to the psychic aspect, and gives more attention to the pictorial aspect, and is more directly concerned with effective lighting and posing and what is sometimes called picturesqueness.

I must confess to the fact that I am not conversant with this class of work. But if my correspondent and those interested in it want to know how the masters obtain the wonderful results which they do, my advice is to subscribe to one or more of the better-known photographic publica-

tions. Almost every issue contains some reference to the work of these men and women.

#### A New Book

Edwin W. Gordon of Toronto has published a new photographic book on how to do photographic things properly, which is about the most complete thing I have read for a long time. The author has made about eighty pictures of the right and the wrong way of doing the simple tasks of making a picture. He was wise in his format, as it fits the pocket and the beginner has no excuse for not having it with him when he runs up against a problem.

"A Pocket Guide To Better Snapshots," the title of the book, can be purchased from most photographic dealers and sells for only twenty-five cents.



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# CONCERNING FOOD

## Gilding The Biscuit

BY JANET MARCH

"HOW much are iced animal biscuits?" said the mother of the nearly seven year old, organizing her daughter's birthday by telephone.

"Don't think we have any Madam, but I will see," came the answer, and there was one of those long pauses which happen on store telephones, then—

"Did you want the biscuits for girls, or cats or dogs?" asked the voice. Ever since this particular mother has been turning over the smart things she might have said such as "For the cat I want a pink sugar mouse on each biscuit," or "My sonny prefers green trees on his biscuits and chocolate icing." Instead she just dropped the telephone on the floor in a rage and went out to do her shopping in person.

Maybe a moral can be worked out from this little guaranteed-to-be-true story: something about should biscuits in these days of war be iced for man or beast. If you want iced animal biscuits for your party don't telephone, which is a housekeeper's adage for nearly everything except the things which come firmly done up in boxes or tins. Particularly is it true of meat. You may be one of those lucky people who have a tame butcher who sends you tail-less steaks, sinew free liver and youthful lamb, and who doesn't make you pay through the nose for it all at the end of the month, but if so you are loved by both the gods and the butcher. The rest of us who are not so lucky in our love life often suffer from telephone meat, both in the pocket book and in the aching jaw.

It's your purse that has taken a kicking it can't afford lately, trying to pick up some of the more unusual cuts and pieces of meat, they take more time, but they do wonders with the great bill.

### Veal Kidneys

Trim and cut up a veal kidney and chop the chopped pieces in a little fat until they are brown. Get the butcher to sell you some beef marrow, and chop it too, and mix it in with the kidneys of liver. Add some soft bread crumbs and pepper and salt. Beat the eggs well, and mix them in. Shape the mixture into croquettes, dip in egg and breadcrumbs and fry.

### Potato and Kidney

This makes a grand luncheon dish. Peel a large potato, and cut off the top of it. Scoop out a big enough hole to hold a skinned lamb's kidney. Put the kidney in the hole. Replace the top of the potato, fastening it on with string. Bake the potato in the oven. When the potato is done so is the kidney, and with butter, pepper and salt added it's good.

### Liver With Tomato Sauce

Season some slices of liver well, and saute them in either olive oil or fat. When cooked and nice and brown, arrange the pieces on a platter and put them to keep warm. Then you have made the sauce. Take four large canned tomatoes, cut them up, then put a little oil to heat in a frying pan and when it is very hot add the tomatoes. Season well with salt and pepper and cayenne, add a clove of garlic, and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Cook slowly for about fifteen minutes and then serve poured over the liver.

### Liver in Casserole

This should make even a very tough piece of liver taste pretty good. Take a pound of liver in one piece, and put it in a casserole and cover with strips of bacon. Add half a cup of boiling water and bake in a moderate oven covered for about an hour and a half. Then add four medium sized onions and carrots, chopped up, and two tablespoonfuls of chopped

green peppers. Season well. Cover and cook for another hour.

### Kidneys With Sherry

Cut the kidneys into thin slices, season them well and roll in flour,

then brown them in fat. Add a little soup stock, and a tablespoonful of sherry, cook for a few minutes and then serve at once. Remember that in cooking all sorts of kidneys you want to cook them for quite a short time, really until they just stop looking raw if you cut a hole in a piece, or else leave them on simmering for quite a long while. If you give them an in-between amount of cooking they turn out leathery. Of course beef kidneys and veal ones too, unless they happen to be very young, really need the longer allowance of time.

When you are buying liver everyone knows that calves' liver is by far the nicest, but also it is far the most expensive. The other livers are

just as good for you if you are staving off anaemia, even if they are tougher and don't taste quite as delicious. Lamb's is the next best to calves' and then beef and pork come next in the list. They are marvellously cheap and sometimes also marvellously good. Even if they aren't quite as tender as the aristocratic calves', if you cook them carefully you can do a lot with them.

### Italian Ox Tongue

Boil a tongue and slice it. Butter a baking dish and sprinkle with grated cheese, then put in a layer of sliced canned tomatoes fresh, if you prefer, but this was a sort of econ-

omy week—then more cheese, then tongue and repeat until the dish is full. Top with a heavy layer of cheese dotted with butter and brown well in the oven.

### Pig's Trotters

Soak a cupful of split peas over night in two quarts of water, and then cook the next day in the same water, adding salt. Simmer slowly for two hours and then rub through a sieve. Cook two pig's trotters for an hour in the purée of peas, and then add two leeks and some chopped celery, and add three tablespoonfuls of butter and seasonings to taste. Serve as soon as the leeks are tender.

## The Haddock that happened in Hamilton



1. I'm from Halifax. And all my life I've been hipped on ocean fish. I mean *really* fresh ocean fish... so fresh-out-of-the-water they've still got a wiggle or two in 'em! Then I'm transferred to Hamilton... 1,000 miles from my most favorite meal, a *genuine* shore dinner!

2. Then I come home one night to a heavenly vision to wit, a chin-high plate of *real* ocean-flavored haddock sizzling softly up at me! I'm delighted but confused. Here I'm eating the flakiest haddock I ever tasted *anywhere* in Hamilton, 1,000 miles from home! "Look, dear



3. But Irene interrupts. "You look!" she says smugly. "They're Birds Eye Haddock Fillets... the meatiest haddock that roams the cool, green sea! They're fished out, rushed to shore, and *Quick-Frozen* just 4 hours after the boats dock! All their luscious flavor is *locked in*!"



4. "Birds Eye *Quick-Frozen*... only the sweetest haddock from the *top* of the boatload! They're cleaned, trimmed, boned, and wrapped in cellophane. I buy them that way... *for this*, ready for the pan! They save me all the usual scraping and cutting bother!" And, speaking of saving...



5. "There's no *mess* on Birds Eye Haddock... or, for that matter, on *any* Birds Eye Foods! It takes 4 lbs. of haddock... *bones and all*... to equal a 1-lb. package of Birds Eye Haddock Fillets! You can see how economical Birds Eye Foods really are!" (I can. And we'll be eating all the Birds Eye Foods from now on... beginning *tomorrow*!)

### Try This Birds Eye Haddock Dinner...

With Haddock, serve Birds Eye Broccoli and Birds Eye Strawberry Shortcake.

### Try These Birds Eye Foods Too!

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Peas • Lima Beans • Asparagus Spears

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and distributed in Canada by the Hudson's Bay Company



on the window...  
on the package →





# Meters for Art and Beauty

PICTURE a contest in which a group of distinguished art critics is pitted against a lone professor of mathematics. And the problem: to arrange in order of their artistic merit several dozens of Chinese vases, varying in quality from shoddy bazaar pieces to priceless museum Mings. The mathematician is unfamiliar with the standards of Chinese art. He examines the vases with mathematical instruments. He cal-

BY H. DYSON CARTER

culates their aesthetic merit with special formulae. Never does he look upon the vases with personal interest, enjoyment or appreciation. Finally, he lists them in the order of their numerical value, according to his equations. And the result: the professor's list is the same as the lists of the art experts!

Such an experiment was first at-

tempted by Birkhoff a decade ago. It was widely ridiculed. Indeed, for thousands of years we have regarded as self-evident the failure of the ancient Greeks to establish rational art criticism. We have permitted in recent times only those familiar acid arguments on art as "Awht" versus art as "Propagander," and otherwise criticism has become moribund. While almost all fields of creative art have felt the high-voltage stimulants of scientific progress and social upheaval, the art of the critics has degenerated until it is a stock subject for jokes in witty and witless biographies. Now no less a person than Ian G. Rawlins, from the sacred precincts of Great Britain's National Gallery, announces that Birkhoff's aesthetic measurements are being extended. The distant goal is a rational system or guide for the evaluation of all art.

## Form and Content

This, of course, is heresy. There is something about the mere words "measuring art" that makes critical blood pressures soar. Why? Because, the art lover warns, any reduction of beauty to mathematical terms must render art and artists sterile, pour beauty into mechanical moulds. This in face of the historical fact that the free-souled critics have ever sought to formalize art and have hounded all innovators! The new efforts at rational criticism actually seek to destroy restrictions. So far, because of the excessive complexity of most art forms and the absolute lack of reason in the approach to art, the only cases that have been studied are the very simplest. The results are intriguing, to say the least.

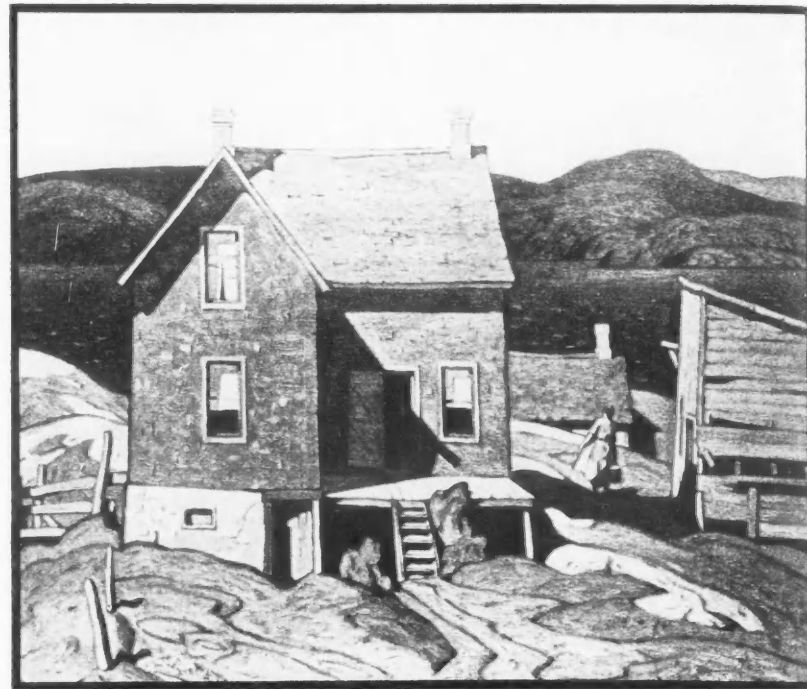
Rawlins accepts as a starting point the dictum that all art breaks down to Form and Content. Form is "quality" (balance, harmony, color). It can be expressed in a formula. "M" is the esthetic measure of Form. "O" is the order or symmetry of the *objet d'art* and "C" is its "complexity." In the case of the Chinese vases Birkhoff determined "O" by a series of geometrical measurements selected after many vases had been inspected. Of course we can see at once that vases offer exceptional opportunities for the ruler and tape-measure. The same applies to complexity. This factor is related to the visual effort required of the beholder. The human eye, which cannot move steadily over a work of art but which jerks from point to point, provided Birkhoff with a physiological standard in comparing relative simplicities. The number of points of visual reference gave a figure for "C". Thus "M", the esthetic measure, was calculated. The higher the number "M" the "better" the vase. And it was the series of numerical M's that gave the same classification as that arrived at by the experts on the basis of their artistic senses alone.

The fact that Chinese vases are unusually simple objects is a very poor scoffing point. Actually, an amateur is more likely to blunder in this field than in picking a Rembrandt from among calendar prints. We are bound to regard the success of the vase experiment as indicative of something more than chance or trickery.

## The Gestalt School

So much for Form. What about artistic Content? Here we are beyond mathematics. What any art work means to the beholder depends upon the object and the one who views it. This presents a psychological problem. And what psychology even pretends to be scientifically precise? Birkhoff and Rawlins favor the Gestalt school in an effort to detour inhibitions, manias and conditional reflexes, and get to the root question: Is there any commonsense relationship between what you "feel" when you look at the Venus de Milo and what art value that statue actually possesses?

This problem is not as difficult as it sounds. Consider two critics of sculpture, one gazing upon the Venus



Painting of an old house at Parry Sound, Ontario, by A. J. Casson.

in 1841 and the other studying her today, deep in some bombproof museum shelter. Surely it is obvious that the statue is unchanged. The human eye is physiologically unchanged. Yet the human reactions may be quite different. The variation must be in the beholders. The Venus must certainly possess unvarying qualities of beauty. If a lump of stone has everlasting qualities of any sort—chemical, mechanical or esthetical—they must be measurable. There is really no way to avoid this conclusion, except to get red in the face and demand that Rawlins be chucked from the National Gallery.

## Energy

Before applying Gestalt psychology, Rawlins borrows interesting concepts from the world of physics. He endows a work of art—specifically, a painting—with Energy. First, the total energy of the artist who did the creating. Then, the energy the artist actually put into the picture. Finally, the painting's "free energy". This free energy is likened to chemical free energy. The greater it is the more "unsatisfied" the state of affairs. Thus we might speak of a poor landscape having much free energy because it fails to satisfy us. Whereas a Titian masterpiece has practically no free energy. Why? Simply because Titian not only had enormous creative energy himself but put much of it into his great works. And Rawlins argues that as in physical systems, a painting's energy is the sum of its three component energies, so if two are large the third must be small.

Now, all we have accomplished is the giving of names to artistic imponderables. Good names, however. They fit experience. Thus, a weak artist produces weak creations, for no matter how much he puts into a

single work the unsatisfied "free energy is going to be high. And we know that a great artist may produce some feeble works. In such cases Rawlins concludes that little effort went into these, and so again the "free" energy is high.

Finally, the analogy between "art energy" and physical energy takes on profound meaning when we recall that in physics an energy-system is most stable and enduring when it has least free energy. And thus our Titian and our Venus! With very small free energies these masterpieces must have artistic Contents that change very slowly if at all. They are ageless in their power to satisfy.

Gestalt psychology comes in with its notion of "good" and "stable" attitudes. It is here that Rawlins hastens to assure us that no particular school of psychology is essential to the Energy Theory of Art. We hope so. If there is anything more chaotic than artistic criticism it is the "science" of psychology. In missing Gestalt, we must admit that Birkhoff and Rawlins have evolved ideas that fit the facts neatly and vaguely. There is reasonable promise that some method of assessing the "free energy" of art works will be discovered. The crucial tests will come with the application of the theory in this way.

At present the world of criticism is smiling, a little sourly, at the pioneer efforts. The value of Birkhoff's work has been grasped by very few. It lies in this: that a proven working theory capable of evaluating art clearly explaining artistic work would accomplish exactly the opposite of criticism today; it would fill for Art the purpose of theory. Science, which is to explain in order to advance, to examine each footprint in order to discover the trail to new horizons. Are we satisfied to look forever backward?

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# BOVRIL

IS BEEF GOODNESS



# "THE BACK PAGE"

## International Incident

BY TERENCE CRONYN

THE New York Express picked up speed through the suburbs of Toronto and swung around the shore of Lake Ontario. Back in the Club-car three men stretched expansively in the leather chairs. An attendant ministered to their comfort. Conversation between them was incisive; the speech of men who know what they are talking about.

"I had a note the other day from Knudson about that contract," said the Heather-mixture Tweed. "I must say..."

"You still worrying about that, Bob?" the Grey Herringbone interrupted. "I'm just switching all our plants over and hoping for the best."

"They certainly sound as if they mean business," said the Dark Blue Double-breasted with enthusiasm. "I've increased our personnel one hundred per cent in the last two months and..." He broke off and raised his eye-brows.

The Tweed held his cigar over an ash-tray; the Herringbone caressed the superb crease in his superb trouser-leg. The three gazed with mute enquiry at four youths who had taken the seats across from them. The dress of the youths struck a note of incongruity in the Club-car. Two were wearing flannel trousers and wind-breakers; one had on braces outside a dirty red shirt; and the fourth wore a striking blue suit of somewhat extreme cut.

The boy in braces took a grubby pack of cards from his shirt pocket and the four discussed the possibility

of their having a little game on the floor of the car. This came to nothing and in a few minutes they plunged down the aisle and out to the observation platform.

The Herringbone voiced the popular sentiment. "Probably strayed back from the day-coach," he said. "The Conductor will soon clear them out."

A few minutes later the Conductor passed down the car and went out to the observation platform. He was followed by a cloud of cigar-smoke which said more clearly than any words, "Now we'll see."

Some time later the Conductor returned, followed by the four. With a

### FELIS DOMESTICUS

WHILE others praise the dogs they own,  
I sing my little song to  
The secret, high, ineffable,  
Cat that I belong to!

JOYCE MARSHALL

friendly smile he indicated the vacant chairs and again the youths made themselves comfortable.

The Double-breasted spoke in a low voice to the Conductor.

"Sorry," the latter replied, "but they've got Pullman reservations all right. Anyway, Sir, don't forget there's a war on."

"Not much chance of that. Con-

ductor," said the Herringbone.

The U.S. Immigration Inspector came into the car. He stopped in front of the four and began to question them. The boy in blue took charge of the answers and showed the Inspector a letter which seemed to satisfy him.

Then the four fell silent. They were suddenly thoughtful, as if they were looking inwardly at something that didn't bear looking at for too long.

The Double-breasted spoke, "After all," he said, "does the fact that there is a war mean that all the amenities of life are to be..."

"Just a minute," the Tweed interrupted. Then he leaned across the aisle and spoke to the boy in blue.

"Where are you lads going?" he asked.

"Gonna join a ship," was the reply. "Canadian oil-tanker out of New York tomorrow for England."

"How long'll you be in England?" "About ten hours. Then back to Texas for half a day and across again."

The Herringbone stubbed out his cigar and put a question. "What if you get torpedoed?"

The boy in braces broke in. "We get a badge with a torpedo on it to wear if we get sunk."

"There's real dough in it too," added one of the others. "Fifty-five a month, two thousand dollars free insurance. There's good eats too—chicken every Sunday."

"Besides," went on the boy in blue, "we've got guns fore and aft."



The Doubled-breasted uncrossed his legs and leaned forward.

"What happens when a torpedo hits an oil-boat?" he asked.

"It sorta goes up. The only thing to do is grab a belt and jump."

The Tweed spoke thoughtfully through a cloud of smoke. "You boys volunteered, I suppose?"

"Yeah."

"For the duration of the war?"

"Yeah."

"And you'll be at sea practically all the time, in a boat that just—er goes up when it's hit. By the way, what are you? Deck-hands?"

"Greasers?" put in the Herringbone.

"No, Sir," replied the boy in braces, "we're the guns' crew."

The Tweed took a leather wallet from his pocket and held it up. He turned to his companions.

"This calls for ten apiece," he said. In silence the Herringbone and the Double-breasted each handed him a ten dollar bill.

"Here, Son," he said to the boy in blue, "this'll see you through tomorrow in New York. Have yourselves a time. You'll need to have something nice to think about between that ten hours in England and the half day in Texas. Take it as a little memento of three old men who don't know enough to come in out of the rain."

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B. Cocoa Fudge handbag of smooth calfskin—envelope style with cartridge-tucking decoration. Each, \$4.95

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## Anna and Lana

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHEN I first heard the Cinderella story I used to wonder why the two Ugly Sisters were so mean and horrid to Cinderella. It wasn't till I grew up that I realized where the trouble lay. The Ugly Sisters were worldlings and Cinderella was the girl who never knew what it was all about. That type of simple-mindedness can be a lot more exasperating than mere spite and wickedness.

It never occurred to Cinderella for instance to ask the fairy godmother if there were an official O.K. on her Court invitation. With all the effrontery of innocence she simply went to the ball and had a wonderful time dancing with the Prince all evening. The idea that she hadn't been invited, and was making herself pretty conspicuous besides, never entered her good pretty little head.

Or take the big scene at the end when the two Ugly Sisters try to get their feet into the glass slipper. If Cinderella had been a normal girl she would certainly have been in the drawing room during the fittings, possibly throwing out some such observation as "Your feet do have a tendency to swell, don't they, dear?" Instead she was moping in the scullery and had to be dragged up in her usual state of meek dazzlement. And of course the shoe fitted perfectly, for the Cinderellas have every natural as well as every supernatural advantage, including the ability to wear a size 3 triple A. And so off she went on the Prince's charger, too stunned by her good luck for even a triumphant backward glance. "If it had been anybody on earth but that little sap!" I can hear the Sisters raging.

Actually the girl didn't lift a finger to help herself. She just followed a few simple instructions and took the superlative gifts handed out to her. The Ugly Sisters on the other hand had to work for everything they got. And all they got in the end was a bad mark in the nursery records for the rest of time.

I was thinking of all this when I read the story of Anna and Lana. Anna Sklepovich was the mountain girl, very simple and good and not too wide-awake, who turned up with an unauthorized invitation at President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball. Innocence of this sort is its own passport and in no time at all a whole corps of fairy godmothers sprang up, headed by Mrs. Roosevelt. They dressed Anna in a lovely frock and slippers and soon she was the sensation of the party. In the meantime the movie stars were left in the background, no doubt muttering bitterly to each other, "All dressed up by Mrs. Roosevelt! Nobody buys us dresses and God knows we work hard enough and then have to turn back half of it to the Government!"

And as though that weren't bad enough, prompt on midnight the newsreel photographers appeared to take pictures. There was just a little place left in the front row next to Mrs. Roosevelt, and Anna stepped into it and it fitted her perfectly. This left barely enough room for the movie-stars, including Miss Lana Turner, to squeeze in at the back. Can you wonder then that Lana took a poke at Anna?

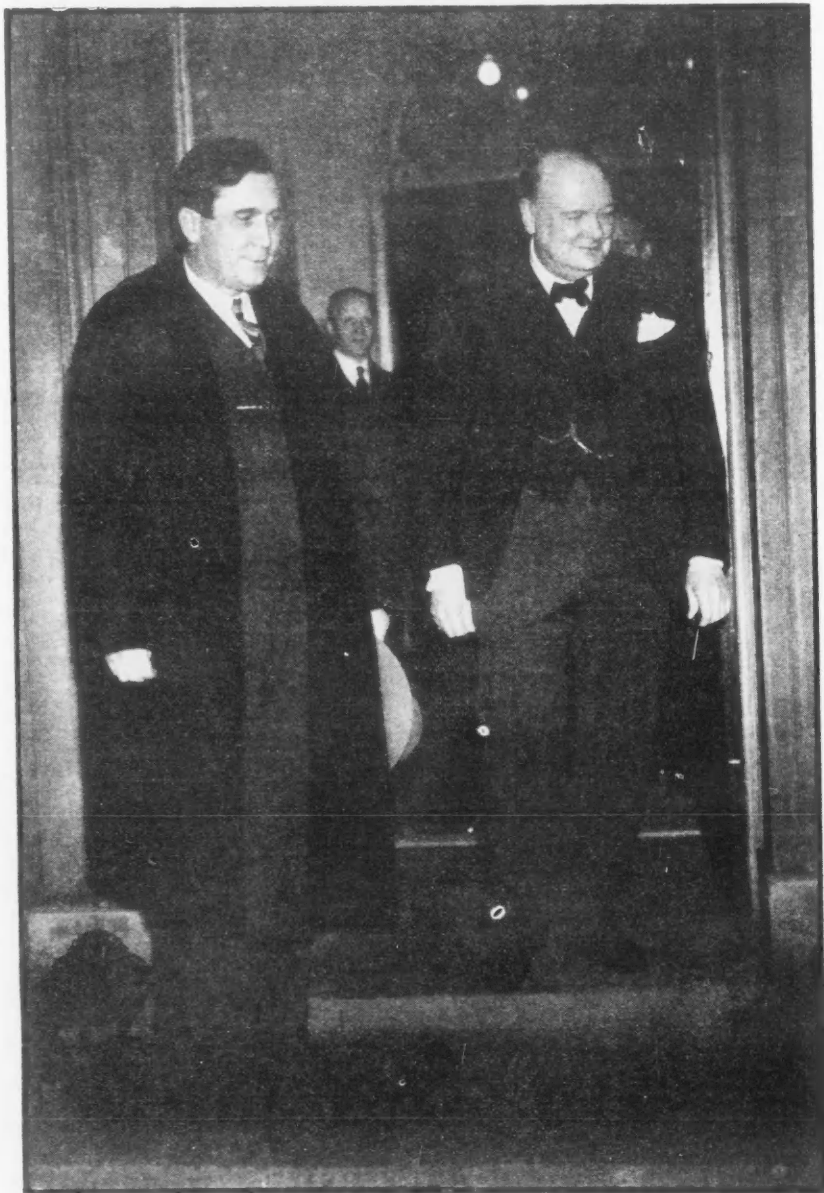
Of course it didn't do Lana any good, for the laws of legend work inexorably. Anna, lucky Anna, got a lovely front page study of herself shaking hands with Mrs. Roosevelt. And all poor Lana got was a bad mark with her public. From now on Lana's promoters can work themselves to the point of collapse describing her clothes, her contours, her swimming pool, and the way she keeps moths out of her wardrobe, and it won't do them or Lana any good. For the public she'll just be the Hollywood meanie who poked poor little Cinderella in the ribs for trying to steal the spotlight.

And nobody will dream of giving a black mark to Anna, the Cinderella who is never so triumphantly in the right as when she has somebody else badly in wrong.



## Is the Newsprint Industry Facing the Facts?

BY WARNER HIGGINS



Back in the United States last week was Wendell L. Willkie after an all inclusive, breath-taking tour of warring England. Hardly was he back on American soil when he handed Prime Minister Churchill, with whom he is shown here, a thumping pat on the back, when he called him "the man who I think is the greatest public figure in the world". In the 18 days he spent in England, Willkie traveled 14,000 miles, talked with everyone from King George VI and four Prime Ministers to the lowliest worker and found no trace of defeatism. To the people of the United States his message was: "the free people of the United States . . . . ."



... should be prayerfully thankful that they are not living as the free people of Britain are compelled to live, with sleepless nights of apprehension and days of fear for what may happen to-morrow". After talking to the ordinary man in public shelters like this, Willkie opined: "... my belief is that Germany cannot successfully invade Britain". Before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Willkie plumped strongly for all-out aid to Britain, advocated sending her 5 or 10 destroyers a month. The Lease-Lend Bill which had already passed Congress would, he declared, keep the United States "much farther away from war." England, said Willkie, "needs effective aid. I've outlined three things that ought to be done—giving to Britain destroyers; giving them bombers and then gearing up our capacity to give her the airplanes . . . she needs". Britons, he said, didn't expect the U.S. to be "an active ally".

THE Canadian newsprint industry is "riding high." If production in 1941 fails to equal that of 1940 it still will be an exceedingly good year. Earnings, while somewhat lower, will be excellent in comparison with the low levels of preceding years but net profits will depend on the effect of the excess profits tax. Is the industry's good fortune to last? Or, is the industry riding for a fall?

Charles Vining, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, has estimated that Canadian newsprint shipments in 1941 will be only 150,000 to 200,000 tons lower than the 1940 total of 3,436,000 tons. This very minor decline will be due to some restriction in overseas markets particularly in Australia and in spite of some increase anticipated in demand from the United States.

Production costs will be somewhat higher in 1941 than in 1940 but it is unlikely that the price of newsprint, which has been stable for a period of three and a half years, will be raised to any great extent this year. American publishers' stocks of newsprint are not increasing as they would if a price increase were in the offing such as was the case in 1937.

The net result is that while earnings of Canadian newsprint producers as a whole may be somewhat lower in 1941 than in 1940 they will still be relatively good—before excess profits taxes.

To-day the Canadian newsprint industry is relatively prosperous. Tomorrow, in a post-war world, the industry will face the most intense competition from foreign producers.

This writer believes that the industry is not organized to meet this situation when it comes and that provincial governments in Ontario and Quebec are not guarding their future interests.

The time to act, he states, is now and not after it is too late.

But this has all been brought about by the war which has virtually eliminated Scandinavian newsprint producers from overseas export markets. U.S. imports from Europe, for example, dropped to a bare 34,000 tons in 1940 from a total of 310,000 tons in 1939. And, as the same thing happened in South America and other markets, Canadian forests and newsprint mills were required to supply the demand. Can it last?

## Slump in the Offing

The industry itself, with good reason, expects a severe post-war slump. When Scandinavian competitors return to recapture these markets they will have every possible incentive to do so. Also, it is not improbable, they will have such adventitious aids as more favorable exchange rates. Again, too, Finnish newsprint will be sold as Finnish newsprint and not

as the product of one Finnish company competing with another Finnish company in the same market.

While Canada can hope to retain the greater part of the U.S. market and relations between U.S. publishers and Canadian newsprint producers have become more cordial in recent years, the long term trend in the United States is none too favorable for newsprint. Per capita consumption of newsprint in the United States appears to have passed its peak and if newspaper advertising linage increased by 2 per cent in 1940 as compared with 1939 it is to be noted that the billings of radio networks continued their upward trend with a gain of 16 per cent.

The threat that newsprint made of Southern pine may displace Canadian newsprint in the U.S. market has been eased, if anything, by the performance of the Lufkin mill in Texas which has been in operation for nearly a year. Results, to date,

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## U.S. Aid a Question of Timing

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE dominant factor about the war in 1941 is the United States' haste to give Britain power to destroy Germany, and Germany's haste to destroy Britain before U.S. help can turn the scales. Mr. Roosevelt, in devising the policy to fit the principles of American aid, must bear in mind always the need for speed. While it is evident that the United States has the power to produce a great deal more than all Europe combined and to make herself an arsenal by the side of which the productive resources of most European countries would look like toys, the fact remains that Britain's need is not for 1944 or 1945 but for the present year and the one which immediately succeeds it.

A question to be decided is whether the United States should concentrate on preparing the basis for producing all the machines of war of which she is capable, or whether she should concentrate on keying to the utmost pitch the resources immediately available, leaving the plan for later, giant-scale development to be fitted in without interference to the immediate potentialities. Essentially, of course, the problem is one of war strategy. If a decision on the war itself is going to be reached in 1941, then it is no good devising a scale of production which can only become operative a year later. On the other hand, if the war is to run considerably longer, then clearly it would be better, even if it means some immediate sacrifice of output, to plan on the largest-possible scale for eventual production.

## A Division of Policy

So far, while there is nothing to be complacent about, there is no reason to suppose that Britain's present position is so desperate as to require the United States to strain every resource to send over guns, tanks and planes day by day, and to sacrifice for this all the fundamental industrial development necessary to assure full United States aid later on. Yet, presumably, the issue is not so clear that the British Government could afford to say plainly that it did not mind waiting if by waiting it would get more later on.

The answer would seem to call for a division of policy. Fundamentally, the United States must plan for maximum production and put preparation for it immediately in hand. But within the limits clearly determined by the broad scope of this scheme, every effort should be made to adapt, to adjust, to improvise,

so that Britain may have a foretaste of what is to come. The technique of modern production gives some strange results. There is complete impotence until the machine tools are ready, the plan is laid out and the workers trained. Then there is huge fertility. What neither Britain nor the United States can afford is for U.S. supplies to remain at the trickle stage until they are suddenly enabled to become a flood. They must, if the object of Democracy is to be secured, become a flood in time; but equally they must persistently increase, day by day.

## Need for Collaboration

There is no doubt now of the attitude of the United States. It is evident enough that financial problems will not be permitted to block the rendering of aid to Britain. But on the point of how best to go about rendering that aid, it also seems to be evident that the United States, while it has no equal in planning mass production, must rely largely for the productive policy upon the experience and advice of Britain. Suppose that there were a plant manufacturing 1,000 guns a week, and suppose that in the U.S. policy of expansion it was to be reorganized so as to produce 10,000 a week, but in the interim must lose its current production. And suppose Britain were to find urgent need of 1,250 guns a week. In such a case would it not be better to adjust the long-range program so as to improvise with the immediate tools and provide the immediately-needed supplies? It is to be hoped that between the two greatest democracies there will be developed that intimate collaboration on which the effectiveness of United States assistance must so largely depend.

In a recent speech Mr. Churchill said that the large-scale factory program designed by Britain at the outset of the war would be coming into full operation during the next few months. No doubt that is why Mr. Bevin recently announced a nation-wide scheme to provide more workers on armaments. Britain's own war production will thus soon be attaining a new high, but in the interim, which may be a difficult one, it would seem to be the best policy that the United States should do its utmost to provide Britain with its immediate requirements, and then, when Britain's output reaches full flood, work with full intensity to develop its own longer-term plan.





have not been conclusive. This is so because, however, in view of the probable drop in U.S. demand for Canadian newsprint following the termination of the war.

In the meantime, what has been done to strengthen the position of the Canadian industry during what are undoubtedly abnormal boom years? The increase in business that has been secured is not due to the industry's own efforts to expand markets but to the plight of competitors eliminated by war. There must be positive action taken if disruption of markets is to be avoided when war competition returns on a probably intensified scale.

## Vital Mining Statistics

The publication of the Canadian Mines Handbook annually provides vital statistics on the mining industry.

The past year is shown to have seen one of few births, and 1941 opens with the smallest number of mines in operation in many years. In 1940 there were 682 companies active throughout or at some period of the year, as compared with 900 in 1939. Last year 368 companies figured in the mining "death column," and only 112 were born or reborn. Twelve companies went into bankruptcy in 1940, and a number of others were liquidated voluntarily.

Undoubtedly war conditions had all to do with slowing down the investment in new mining enterprises. The record high price for gold, and a very heavy demand for base metals, though at modest prices, failed to offset adverse influences such as exchange regulations and excessive heavy war taxation. American capital, always a large and enterprising force in the Canadian mining industry, felt itself straightjacketed and made few new commitments.

The effect of taxation is shown in dividend payments, which totalled only \$1,000,000 more than in the previous year despite the fact that the increase in production was tenfold the amount, or \$40,000,000. In 1940 the number of mining companies paying dividends reached a new high of 61, compared with 61 in the previous year. Their disbursements aggregated last year \$104,662,617, a record by a few thousand dollars.

The new gold mills are under construction at the present time, according to the Mines Handbook, and 12 are projected or proposed. Production of gold should mount 40 per cent and a study suggests a 30 per cent increase in Canada this year of \$20,000,000, up \$20,000,000 from 1940.

The warning is not new. In April, 1940, Charles Vining concluded a report on "Newsprinting Prorating," made at the request of the Minister of Lands and Forests in Quebec, as follows:

"The effects of this war remain to be seen, but there is little doubt as to the situation which will follow. For various reasons...the world competitive difficulties of the Canadian industry are almost certain to be greatly magnified.

"If measures of Canadian stability in the meantime have been impaired or abandoned, and if steps have not been taken to strengthen and supplement these measures, the

It is shown that last year 16 new gold mills were added, bringing the Canadian total to 136 exclusive of placer producers and irregular shippers of ore to customs smelters.

Oddly enough there were 72 idle gold mills in Canada at the end of 1940. The number shows that mining, like war, has its casualties. Several producers exhausted their orebodies and had to cease during the year.

It is believed by the public that war stimulates the use of all metals. It does, but it has stimulated no new base metal mines into production in Canada. Their number remained at 17 and only 11 others represented the number of mines producing the fancy, or strategic, metals. Low prices, and markets reduced to virtually three countries, (Canada, Great Britain and United States), have stood in the way of expansion of "war metal" mining in Canada. Existing mines, however, made new records in everything but dividends.

Summed up, the findings of the editors of the Canadian Mines Handbook are that there is a serious diminishment in the number of new mining enterprises in Canada, that profits in relation to production show a heavy decline, and that future production itself is endangered. Analysis of the operating companies shows an alarming wastage of ore in the aggregate. The situation, of course, is rectifiable through the discovery of new mines and the post-war promotion of orebodies rendered unpayable at present by war taxes.

The 1941 Canadian Mines Handbook, which embraces 5,760 mining companies, is published by Northern Miner Press Limited, Toronto. As usual, operating companies are reviewed in comprehensive detail, with a five-year comparison of output, earnings and other essential matters. For the "I knew it when" student of mining stocks, an eight year range of quotations is provided.

Canadian industry is likely to enter a period of hardship and disruption surpassing anything that has gone before. If the fortunes of war happen to favor the Canadian newsprint industry, their greatest favor will be that they may provide a certain period of grace in which action may be taken to prepare this industry for the competitive struggle which lies ahead."

There has been no sign in the past year that the "period of grace" has stimulated the industry or governments to prepare for the coming storm. Prorating (an equitable distribution of orders among mills on the basis of their ability to produce), was established by the Provincial Governments in January, 1938, for all Quebec and Ontario newsprint producers with the exception of publisher-owned mills, but has not stood the strain of prosperity. While prorating is still officially in effect it is not being effectively enforced by the governments and producers show signs of having lost confidence in it in its present form.

### Prorating Not Enough

But prorating served its purpose in 1938 by stabilizing the industry when business was poor and it might be made do so again. Drastic changes, however, would be necessary on the basis of past experience. Uniform administration and definite penalties would do much to make prorating effective but prorating alone does not develop new markets or retain old ones. Something else is necessary.

At the present time, with many Canadian newsprint mills operating at or near capacity and markets seemingly assured as long as the war lasts, the sales problem does not appear important. Now, however, is the time to prepare for diminished markets and for more intense competition which seem to be a certainty as soon as the war ends. At that time are Canadian newsprint mills to be allowed to cope haphazardly with well-organized foreign competition and with each other as well on the old basis of cut-throat tactics. Or, by sensible foresight, cannot the Canadian industry be strengthened now to meet foreign competition with its own weapons of organization and integrated action?

### The Obvious Solution

Much of Finland's past success in developing export markets for its newsprint was due to the fact that practically all Finnish producers sold their product in export markets through one central selling agency. Canadian newsprint can be sold in somewhat the same way as Canadian newsprint and not as the product of any one mill. More unified and organized selling effort and some form of equitable distribution of the production necessary to fill orders secured would seem the obvious solution of Canada's newsprint problem with consequent elimination of cut-throat competition between Canadian newsprint mills at the expense of Canadian taxpayers and Canadian investors. A single selling agency would probably be impracticable and undesirable for the huge Canadian industry but there could at least be three or four geographical groups with a considerable saving of delivery and sales costs.

Thus far in the current boom there has been no apparent progress in preparing for future eventualities. Bifidness is good and neither provincial governments nor companies are inclined to act while the prorating system presently in effect continues to disintegrate for lack of effective governmental enforcement. The stable door stands wide open awaiting the horse to be stolen.

The Canadian newsprint industry, therefore, is in the midst of a relatively good year from the standpoint of production and earnings but is extremely vulnerable with respect to the future when the "period of grace" will end. Since the industry has passed through the wringer so recently, Canadian governments, taxpayers, workers and investors should be acutely aware of the possibility of another disruption of the industry and should be insistent on action now to prepare for the future.

## Income Taxes

●Are you claiming all the deductions which the Law allows?

Our Income Tax Department is thoroughly experienced in the preparation of Income Tax Returns. The service is available for a moderate fee.

We prepare Returns for hundreds of others. Would it not be a relief to you to have us attend to yours?

## THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

## The British Mortgage & Trust Corporation of Canada STRATFORD

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1940

ASSETS	
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT:</b>	
Ordinary premium	\$ 1,416.04
Reserve for contingencies	1,241.00
Real Estate of 1940	863,901.74
Mortgages on Real Estate, all paid up except of mortgage	156,802.03
Principal	(156,802.03)
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale	
Principal	21,589.00
Interest due and accrued	3,200.34
	\$ 417,849.22
<b>BONDS AND DEBENTURES:</b>	
Government bonds	
Canadian Mortgage Bonds	1,311.04
Principal	81,900.07
Stocks owned at cost	801,213.10
Dividends receivable	1,900.00
Cash on hand and in banks	7,307,213.10
Advances to borrowers	128,052.24
	\$ 8,706,000.00
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	\$ 1,928,963.79
<b>GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:</b>	
Mortgages:	
Principal	\$4,000,000.00
Interest due and accrued	97,154.45
	\$ 4,097,154.45
<b>BONDS AND DEBENTURES:</b>	
Government bonds	
Principal	2,000,000.00
Interest due and accrued	6,221.00
	\$ 2,006,221.00
Stocks owned at cost	118,044.50
Dividends receivable	2,100.00
	\$ 120,144.50
Stocks owned at cost	1,000,000.00
Dividends receivable	2,100.00
	\$ 1,002,100.00
Stocks owned at cost	1,000,000.00
Dividends receivable	2,100.00
	\$ 1,002,100.00
<b>TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST ASSETS</b>	\$ 8,108,544.20
<b>ESTATES DEPARTMENT:</b>	
Real Estate and Agency Fees	\$ 1,520,000.00
	\$ 8,628,544.20
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Capital Stock (paid up)	\$ 1,000,000.00
General Reserve Fund	700,000.00
General Reserve Fund	125,000.00
Reserve for Taxes	22,734.96
Profit and loss (credit balance)	40,822.74
Dividends payable (2nd Quarter 1941)	40,000.00
All other liabilities	400.00
<b>Total Capital Liabilities</b>	\$ 1,928,963.79
<b>GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:</b>	
Guaranteed Investment Receipts:	
Principal	53,300.00
Interest due and accrued	34,900.00
	\$ 88,200.00
Trust Deposits:	
Principal and Interest	\$ 2,041,201.14
<b>TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST LIABILITIES</b>	\$ 8,642,544.20
<b>ESTATES DEPARTMENT:</b>	
Real Estate and Agency Fees	\$ 1,520,000.00
	\$ 8,628,544.20
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	
NET ASSETS	\$ 1,130,000.00
NET ASSETS	\$ 1,130,000.00

NELSON MONFISH, President

Stratford, Ontario, January 11th 1941

W. H. LAMBERT, Managing Director



Canadians introduced hockey to England and the English people took to the game enthusiastically. Soon there was a thriving hockey league with the backbone of most of the teams composed of Canadian imports. But in wartime, the English hockey league schedule has been suspended. But Canadian troop teams such as these, still thrill the English audiences.



## TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENT

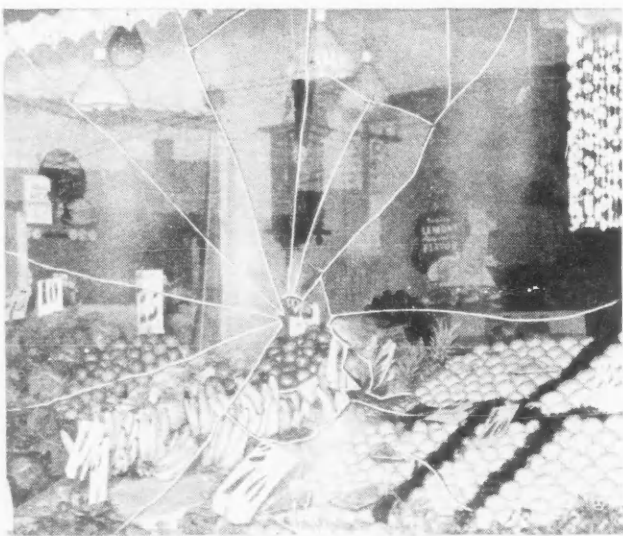
Facilities for studying the frequent changes in the field of investment and the status of securities are available to this organization through its branches. These facilities are at the disposal of our clients at any of our offices.

**A. E. AMES & CO.**  
LIMITED

Business Established 1889

**TORONTO**

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.



## Plate Glass Replacement Is Costly

Canadian Plate Glass Claims Paid in 1939  
**\$237,759.00.**

H. BEGG  
President

H. L. KEARNS  
Secretary

**CONSOLIDATED FIRE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Head Office 14-24 Toronto St., Toronto

**Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash**  
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

**E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS**  
Authorized Trustees and Receivers.  
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

**THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
TORONTO - CANADA  
INCORPORATED 1851

FIRE — CASUALTY — MARINE  
AUTOMOBILE — AVIATION

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## BELL TELEPHONE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion of the outlook for Bell Telephone. I have been advised that next year the dividends are liable to be cut and I'm getting worried. Do you agree? Please tell me frankly what you think of this stock.

O. F. F., Winnipeg, Man.

Frankly, I don't think the stock of Bell Telephone of Canada has any more than average appeal at the present time.

Earnings for 1940 are expected to be in the neighborhood of \$8.05 a share—approximately the same as 1939—and the \$8 dividend is reasonably secure over the near term, at least. It is officially reported that taxes in 1940 will be \$1,800,000, or 58 per cent above 1939.

However, operations have been broadened by the acceleration of general business activity in Canada and, with costs reasonably well controlled, it is expected that the increase in taxes will be largely absorbed. Interest savings from refunding \$30,000,000 worth of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds will be of benefit, but off-

setting this are the exchange losses on payment of interest in United States funds on a considerable portion of funded debt.

## WHITE-GUYATT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would value any information you can give me regarding the outlook for White-Guyatt Gold Mines, which I understand is controlled by Wright-Hargreaves.

T. B. F., Brantford, Ont.

The outlook for White-Guyatt appears rather interesting. I understand surface sampling carried out by Wright-Hargreaves indicated an ore shoot over 200 feet in length on the main vein and that early drifting gave encouraging results. Work has been stopped for the winter but in the spring a program of surface work and diamond drilling is likely, in conjunction with the drifting along the main vein from a shallow shaft put down by earlier operators. It is proposed to open up the ore-shoot underground so that large scale bulk sampling can be carried out. Wright-Hargreaves has a four-year option on the unissued 1,879,995 shares of White-Guyatt.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of stock prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

### MARKET SUPPORT LEVELS

If it be assumed that Great Britain will not succumb to Germany on any attempted invasion, then there are two levels of support to the stock market in the current decline, one or the other of which would seem probable. These levels, respectively, are around 121 and around 119, speaking in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average. The first, or higher, level represents a five-eighths cancellation by the market of its June to November, 1940 advance, a point of normal technical resistance to further decline. The second, or lower level, is the approximate point at which stocks met support in the panic break of last year.

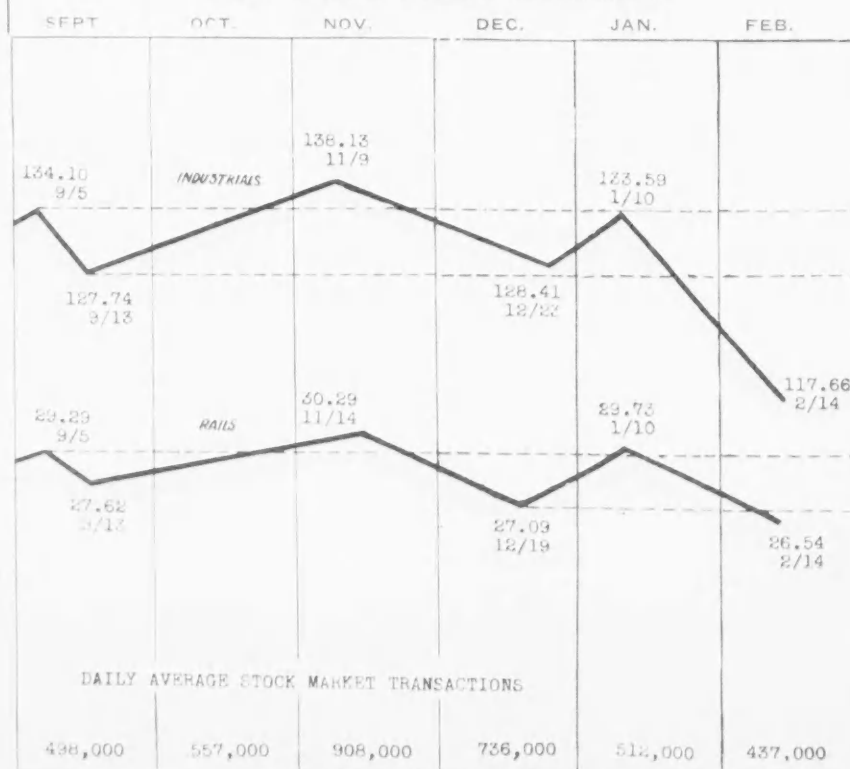
### BUSINESS TREND UPWARD

If the higher level of support is to hold, then, practically speaking, this level has been reached. Support at around 119, rather than around 121, however, would require a 9% decline from current levels. The 119 level was established in early June 1940 when the possible fall of Great Britain was being discounted and when the cyclical direction of American business was downward. In the period that has subsequently elapsed the uncertainty over Britain cannot yet be said to have fully cleared up. Business in the United States, however, under stimulus of heavy defense spending, is now headed upward and earnings, barring any drastic upward revision in taxes (which seems improbable) should improve.

### INFLUENCE OF BRITAIN

Although, then, if the market decline fails to meet support at around 121, some rather strong arguments can be brought forward as to why the 119 level should hold—always assuming that Great Britain can successfully repel a German assault against the Islands. As to Britain's chances, the statistics of combat in the interval between June 1940 and now are suggestive of her defensive superiority over an "all-out" German effort. In turn, we have optimistic statements on the subject from Mr. Roosevelt and from Mr. Willkie, both of whom should be in excellent position to judge, if anyone is.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



**J. P. LANGLEY & CO.**  
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountants  
Toronto Kirkland Lake



*Faith in Canada's Future*

To lend money on Canadian real estate away back in 1855, when this Corporation was first established in business, required more than good judgment—it required faith. The future of Canada was obscure. Never in the years that have followed has that faith wavered. It governs the Canada Permanent policy to-day.

**CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation**

Head Office  
320 BAY ST. - TORONTO  
Assets Exceed \$67,000,000



**THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1 3/4%) being at the rate of Seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1941.

By Order of the Board,  
CHAS. GURNHAM,  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Valleyfield, February 12th/41.

## The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%) has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1941.

By Order of the Board,  
CHAS. GURNHAM,  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Valleyfield, February 12th/41.



**Dominion Textile Co. Limited**

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend  
A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent (1 3/4%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1941, payable 13th April, 1941, to shareholders of record 1st March, 1941.

By order of the Board,  
L. P. WEBSTER,  
Secretary  
Montreal, February 12th, 1941.



**Dominion Textile Co. Limited**

Notice of Common Stock Dividend  
A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1941, payable 1st April, 1941, to shareholders of record 15th March, 1941.

By order of the Board,  
L. P. WEBSTER,  
Secretary  
Montreal, February 12th, 1941.



# GOLD & DROSS

## CANADIAN BAKERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding several shares of the preferred stock in Canadian Bakeries Limited. I would like to get your opinion of it.

—N. S. K., Regina, Sask.

The preferred 5 per cent \$100 par stock of Canadian Bakeries is a speculation of less than average attraction.

The processing tax on flour has jacked up the production costs in the baking industry and there has been no compensating rise in the price of bread. The outlook, then, is for a generally lower level of net income for the industry as a whole for some time to come. Also, the history of the baking industry is one of chronic price wars which have tended to make the outlook at any given time uncertain.

Canadian Bakeries showed a net income of \$20,824, equal to \$2.28 per preferred share, in the year ended August 31, 1940, as compared with a net of \$56,064 and per share earnings of \$5.11 in the previous fiscal year.

The company bakes bread and sweet goods which it distributes to the wholesale and retail trade in central and western Canada. The combined weekly capacity of its 14 bakeries is 1,500,000 loaves, but production is about 700,000. Five of the plants also bake cakes and cookies.

## PENMANS LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please furnish me with your opinion of the preferred stock of Penmans Limited as well as the present standing and prospects of the company.

C. S. W., Toronto, Ont.

The preferred stock of Penmans Limited has attraction at the present time for income but its appreciation possibilities are, I would say, limited.

Penmans Limited is, as you probably know, engaged in producing all kinds of hosiery and underwear for men, women, and children. Other products include outerwear, bathing suits, socks, mitts, blankets, pulp and



NEEDED: CO-ORDINATION AND DIRECTION

paper maker's felts and jackets. The company will undoubtedly benefit from wartime demand and, while profit margins will be somewhat narrowed by higher taxes and rising production costs, I do not think there is any doubt about the preferred dividend being covered. Earnings for the year ended December 31st, 1939, were equal to \$30.53 per preferred share, as compared with \$14.84 in 1938, and \$30.53 in 1937. Results for the year ended December 31st, 1940, are, of course, not yet available, but I understand some moderate improvement will be shown over the preceding year and that the bright outlook continues well into 1941.

## ELDORADO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please let me know if Eldorado Gold Mines shares are a good buy at the present time. I would also like particulars regarding other deposits besides radium at Eldorado.

—M. L., Moose Jaw, Sask.

The outlook for Eldorado remains uncertain with present conditions, but for a hold the shares might offer some attraction. Due to the war a large part of its overseas market was lost and mining operations were discontinued last June, as sufficient ore had been accumulated to keep the

refinery supplied for two or three years. I understand the refinery at Port Hope, where radium is produced, is at present only running one shift a day.

The plant at Great Bear Lake produced pitchblende-silver-cobalt concentrates for the company's refinery at Port Hope and silver-copper concentrates for shipment to a customs smelter at Tacoma, Wash. The company's liabilities were substantial at the end of 1939, but these were likely considerably reduced last year through the sale of finished products and liquidation of supplies.

## PATRICIA DENT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some stock of Patricia Dent Gold Mines and would like to know what its future prospects are.

H. B., Toronto, Ont.

Further exploration is necessary to determine the future prospects for Patricia Dent Gold Mines and this means the securing of additional funds, as it is due to the lack of finances that the company has been inactive for some time. Exploration so far has been surface work, diamond drilling and the sinking of two shallow shafts. I understand some interesting results were secured from the diamond drilling.

# News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

**HARD ROCK GOLD MINES** has placed orders for additional mill equipment. This is in line with the plan announced some time ago to provide an added 100 tons daily capacity designed to treat the high grade or free gold ore which occurs both in the south ore zone and in the quartz vein recently developed at the 775 ft. level.

God's Lake Gold Mines has completed the work of cutting a station at 1350 ft. depth and has resumed sinking. The objective is 1800 ft. before undertaking lateral development. By the middle of this year the extensive campaign of crosscutting and diamond drilling at new deep levels will be under way.

McKenzie Red Lake continues to disclose excellent ore in the north-east section of the mine. The gold content at times runs around \$28 to the ton and these rich sections help to sweeten the average of the deposit as a whole. At the 650 ft. level the newly developed ore has been exposed for an aggregate length of more than 620 ft.

The Ontario Securities Commission is considered in prospecting circles to have destroyed the bridges over which the mining industry of the future should normally have marched. My own impression is that

the Act itself was given an excellent test. The little group of men who undertook to administer the Act were both able and conscientious. It is the Act itself, therefore, that has failed. Having failed under such circumstances, there would appear to be no other reasonable course other than to completely abrogate the Act. The various changes announced from time to time have done little or nothing to rectify the difficulties. The fact is that when the garment itself is not weatherproof and is a complete misfit, there is not much point in trying to press it into shape. If progress is to be resumed it will be necessary to permit the prospector and the man who provides his grubstake to exercise a little of that freedom of enterprise with which pioneers in the past paved the way to a great industry.

Uchi Gold Mines, a J. E. Hammill enterprise, is developing ore that has a cut grade of between \$5 and \$6 to the ton. An operating profit is being realized, but it has become clear that the bonded indebtedness of \$1,000,000 falling due at the end of the current year cannot be retired when due. Whether the holders may agree to an extension, or whether some means may be found to take care of this financial situation privately will have to await official clarification. The

## THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING . . . . . EDMONTON, ALBERTA  
211A EIGHTH AVE. W. . . . . CALGARY, ALBERTA  
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. . . . . REGINA, SASK.  
411 AVENUE BUILDING . . . . . SASKATOON, SASK.

## CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended December 31, 1940

Balance forward from previous year	\$ 212,539.91
Net profit for year after deducting cost of Management, Directors' and Auditors' fees, and all other expenses, including Municipal taxes	101,302.78
	\$ 313,842.69
Appropriated as follows:	
Provision for Dominion and Provincial taxes	\$ 27,270.02
Written off Office Premises, Furniture and equipment	7,334.55
Contributions to Staff Pension Fund	12,867.04
Dividends	30,000.00
	\$ 67,471.61
Carried forward	\$ 246,371.08

### BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1940

ASSETS	
Capital Account:	
Office Premises and Safety Deposit Vaults	\$ 90,000.00
Real Estate Held for Sale	7,757.47
Mortgages—Principal	202,201.00
Interest due and accrued	2,960.88
Loans on Collateral Securities	153,818.04
Bonds, Debentures and Accrued Interest	304,627.20
Stocks	92,178.20
Cash on Hand and in Banks	15,707.00
Advances to Trusts, Estates and Agencies	30,900.71
Accounts Receivable	20,041.27
Office Furniture and Equipment	4,700.00
Other Assets	5,910.20
	\$ 1,001,103.10
Guaranteed Trust Account:	
Mortgages—Principal	\$ 551,000.00
Interest due and accrued	8,000.00
Bonds, Debentures and Accrued Interest	200,000.00
Loans on Collateral Securities	8,500.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	217,774.07
	\$ 1,074,274.07
Total Capital and Guaranteed Assets	\$ 2,075,377.17
LIABILITIES	
Capital Account:	
Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve	10,000.00
Dividend No. 88 payable Jan. 2, 1941	14,017.84
Accounts Payable and Accrued Items	11,745.20
Fees, Rents and other items paid in advance	27,000.00
Reserve for Dominion and Provincial Taxes	22,000.00
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss	22,000.00
	\$ 1,106,763.04
Guaranteed Trust Account:	
Trust Deposits	\$1,000,000.00
Funds held under Guarantee of Investment	710,000.00
Certificates	364,270.00
	\$ 2,074,270.00
Total Capital and Guaranteed Liabilities	\$ 2,075,373.04
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES	
Cash, Securities and other Properties held for Estates, Trusts and Agencies	\$20,202,145.03

## Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 84

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 10 cents per share, on the issued capital of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of March, 1941, to the holders of record at the close of business on the first day of March, 1941. The payment of this dividend is subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Attest: J. A. McRAE, Secretary.  
J. A. McRAE, Secretary.  
J. A. McRAE, Secretary.

## McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 17

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share, on the issued capital of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of March, 1941, to the holders of record at the close of business on the first day of March, 1941. The payment of this dividend is subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Attest: J. A. McRAE, Secretary.  
J. A. McRAE, Secretary.  
J. A. McRAE, Secretary.

## FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 53

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents (\$25) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the company on March 15, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 22, 1941.

D. B. GREIG, Secretary.

Windsor, Ont.  
February 11, 1941.

mill itself has been geared to meet the lower average grade of ore. This is illustrated in the performance for 1940. The mill treated 45,800 tons in the first quarter, 50,700 tons in the second, 60,100 tons in the third and 70,600 tons in the fourth quarter. The grade of the ore declined from \$6.93 per ton in the first quarter to \$5.13 per ton in the fourth quarter. Despite this decline in grade, however, the total recovery for the fourth quarter of 1940 was \$362,835, or the highest on record. Costs are little more than \$3 per ton, or pos-

sibly \$3.50 per ton if including shaft sinking.

Gold Frontier Mines has opened rich ore at 225 ft. The drift to the east of the shaft is revealing considerable visible gold and high assays across drift width.

Dome Mines produced \$659,152 during January, compared with \$656,874 in December. During the month the mill operated at record capacity, milling 53,800 tons in the 31 days.



THERE is probably no better builder of goodwill for an insurance company of any kind than a well-earned reputation for prompt and liberal claim settlements. Indeed, it is doubtful if a company could continue for any length of time in the business after it had acquired a reputation for persistently contesting claims or unduly delaying their payment. Of course, on the other hand, no company could long remain solvent if it permitted itself to be mulcted by dishonest claimants.

Yet it is the part of wisdom for an insurance official, before rejecting a claim or offering a compromise settlement, to endeavor to put himself in the place of the claimant and to get his point of view. If he is satisfied that the person is an honest claimant. Also, when rejecting a claim, the official should make his explanation so plain that the claimant cannot fail to see that the position taken by the company is a fair one.

There are two classes of claimants which present their own special problems: (1) Claimants who conscientiously but mistakenly believe they have a valid claim; and (2) Claimants who are seeking a recovery to which they know they are not entitled. Even when dealing with the latter type of claimants, the company must take pains to have its case so plainly made and so forcefully stated as to discourage them from proceeding further with their claims.

With regard to the former class of honest but mistaken claimants, experience shows that, despite the original difference in point of view, the company can go a long way, by careful preparation of the case and a thorough statement of its position, to satisfy them of the integrity of the position taken by the company on the claim and thus build up good will instead of illwill for the com-

pany and the business in general.

What the insured is mainly interested in when he takes out a policy is whether the company will be able to pay the policy when it becomes a claim, and will it be willing to pay promptly and without cavil when the time comes to collect the money. To the extent to which insurance companies maintain and preserve the fullest confidence of the insuring public in their ability and willingness to pay when the contingency insured against arises will they aid in attaining the ideal of making insurance wholly effective as a servant of the people.

#### Unbiased Judgments

One prominent executive has stated that insurance companies, in dealing with claimants, must be as unbiased in their decisions as we expect our jurists to be and just as zealous to preserve their good name as a good judge is to maintain public regard for the honor and fairness of the court. In the latter respect, it is pointed out, insurance companies may often have to surpass the jurist in zeal, for there are many people who have more difficulty in understanding the denial of a claim by an insurance company than they have in accepting without question the verdict of a court.

Insurance companies, having reached what they are convinced is a just decision with respect to a claim, should strive, if they disagree with the contention of the claimant,

to present the reasons for their action so fully and intelligently that even a prejudiced person would be persuaded of the justness of their position.

It is recognized that this achievement will be a difficult one unless they are able to, as it were, put themselves in the position of the claimant. They should imagine themselves making the claim, consider what would satisfy them and what sort of answer would only be a source of further irritation, and then strive to present only the reasons which would fully and completely satisfy them were their positions reversed. This may be regarded by many as a counsel of perfection, and hardly attainable in the business world, but not by those seeking an ideal of performance which would satisfy the sharpest critics of the business.

#### Stirring Up Trouble

It is true that often it takes only one case of an unsatisfactory claim settlement to stir up a lot of illwill in a community and encourage troublesome activity. As has been pointed out before, a company with an ultra technical claim department may, in an effort to avoid payment of a claim about which there may have been some ground for doubt, seize upon an altogether new and strained construction of an unimportant clause in its policy to attempt to defeat the claim, with the result that a series of changes may be required by the government insurance departments in similar clauses in policies of other companies which had attempted no such construction.

It is well known that many objectionable legislative proposals can be traced to the influence of dissatisfied claimants. There is no doubt that reliance solely upon purely technical defences, without any additional reasons for questioning the claim, is calculated to encourage misunderstanding and is a cause of illwill. It is admitted that there are often cases in which the company may be satisfied there is no liability, but under which the facts have been so cleverly concealed by fraudulent claimants as to compel reliance upon some technical defence, but that reliance, it is noted, should be only as a last resort in a case which the company is satisfied is fraudulent.

#### Losses Shared by Many

Since insurance companies are operating a system whereby the losses of the comparatively few are distributed over the pocketbooks of the many, it follows that the greater the losses the greater the amount the public must pay in the form of premium rates. Payment of fraudulent or invalid claims adds to the cost of insurance of the honest policyholders.

If the public fully understood the relationship between the payment of claims and the rates charged for insurance, very little would be heard about the so-called unwillingness of insurance companies to pay legitimate claims, and it would not be long before juries would cease "soaking the insurance companies."

Most insurance companies are anxious to pay all valid claims without undue delay, and they also try to keep their rates as low as possible consistent with safety so as to be able to sell their policies to as

many people as possible and thus spread their risks over a wide area, a vital principle of sound insurance. When they raise their rates, it is with reluctance, as it narrows their scope and increases competition, and this step is only taken when forced upon them by mounting claim costs.

Control of insurance rates lies to a large degree with the insuring public, which should realize that care means lower rates and carelessness higher rates. However, the most important factor to be considered about insurance is not the rate, high or low, but the security behind the policy. Is the company issuing the policy sound and reliable?

#### Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you please give me your opinion of the Prudential Insurance Company of America as it is here in Canada? Is it as well protected and as secure as our own insurance companies? I seldom see advertisements of this company.

Do you think it would be a safer company to have one's money in than one of the other Canadian companies in event of England being conquered. (Of course, I believe she won't but I mean security for the future.)

Which is safer for future investment income The Prudential Insurance Company here in Canada or Government Annuities? I have a small sum and I would like to live on the income from it if possible.

— M. C. M., Calgary, Alta.

Prudential Insurance Company of America, with head office at Newark, N.J., and Canadian head office at Montreal, has been in business since 1875, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1909. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of life, fire, and accident insurance in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$92,097,160 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the beginning of 1940, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were \$116,122,211 while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$107,537,906, showing a surplus of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of \$8,584,304. It is clear that its Canadian policyholders are amply protected however far into the future their contracts may run.

Whatever hardships may have to be endured in the meantime, there is no doubt in the minds of the most expert observers that the British, with the material assistance of the United States, will finally emerge victorious from the conflict. Accordingly, the sound British and Canadian insurance institutions will continue to be safe to insure with and will continue to pay one hundred cents on the dollar on all valid contracts. Dominion Government annuities will also continue to be paid in full.

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LIFE ASSURANCE  
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A PROGRESSIVE  
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**THE  
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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM

A. W. EASTMURE

President

Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA



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When Credit Losses  
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Every prudent Manufacturer and Jobber is prepared to absorb normal credit losses. But what provision have you made for "bad debts" beyond normal? These are the losses which embarrass and hamper a firm — wipe out profits and endanger capital.

For a fraction of a cent per dollar of sales you can eliminate these excessive losses, by covering your accounts with **Credit Insurance**. Insured for years without suffering excessive losses, a policyholder wrote as follows upon receipt of a recent settlement: "The chief value of your policy is that it allows us to provide for a normal Bad Debt Loss with the assurance that, should abnormal circumstances prevail, we have your protection."

"Abnormal circumstances" assuredly prevail today. Inquire how Credit Insurance can protect you, through general or specific coverage.

CANADIAN DIVISION

**AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY  
COMPANY OF NEW YORK**

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Toronto Office  
The Metropolitan Building  
Phone: Elgin 9303

Sherbrooke, Quebec  
34 Montreal Street



# Company Reports

## SUN LIFE OF CANADA

THE annual report of the Sun Life of Canada shows that assets approached the billion dollar mark during 1940, standing at over nine hundred and fifty millions, an increase of thirty-six millions for the year and a new high. Payments to policyholders exceeded \$94 millions, an increase of four million dollars. Business in force increased by twenty-five millions during 1940 bringing the total now in force close to three billion dollars. New business placed on the books over the year was approximately \$170 millions. Premium income for 1940 exceeded \$111,000,000 while total receipts showed an increase over 1939 at \$167,000,000. Disbursements for the year were approximately \$124,000,000.

The company's bond account, principal item of assets, now standing at \$507 millions, consisting of government, municipal, public utility and other bonds, showed an increase of over forty-six millions as compared with the preceding year. The surplus and contingency reserve, after a further strengthening of the reserves and writing down the value of assets, amounted to over \$28,000,000. Policies and group certificates now in force number over 1,200,000.

An interesting feature of President Arthur B. Wood's speech was the statement that the normal death rate among Sun Life policyholders in the United States during 1940 was higher than that experienced in either Great Britain or Canada, including mortality due to the war. In discussing the effect of the war, Mr. Wood pointed out that only 13% of the company's business was in Great Britain, and that it did not operate in continental Europe. The small exposure of the company's business to war mortality was evident from the fact that total claims in respect of men on active service amounted to only \$289,072, almost 50% being due to accident and disease. The claims in respect of civilians killed in air raids amounted to \$58,345, and to \$146,055 in respect of civilians lost at sea. Thus all claims traceable to war conditions, numbering only 119, represented less than half a million dollars, or lower than 2% of total claims. This, commented Mr. Wood, should be compared with 9% of total claims incurred in the normal course of business by accidental causes, automobile accidents alone accounting for 4%.

## WESTERN LIFE

THE Western Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont., shows a healthy advance made in the year just closed. The company has held to its policy of growing steadily and solidly. The objective in new business for the year was attained, being slightly more than that of the previous year. A very substantial gain was made in renewal premium income. The investment side of the picture also shows interest returns and real estate income on the increase.

Altogether, 1940 was a year of satisfactory progress in all departments. Particularly low death claims are recorded, this being only one third of expected mortality.

## EQUITABLE LIFE

THE annual report of Equitable Life Insurance Company was described by President M. J. Smith at the annual meeting as the strongest in the history of the company. Operations for the year resulted in an increase in surplus of \$45,458 to \$552,842. Investment and contingency reserves were increased to \$382,500 by \$17,500. Real estate reserves were increased by a further 5%. Mortgage reserves were raised \$30,000 to \$228,327. Interest due under mortgages was written down by \$10,000 to \$30,000 and interest accrued by \$19,738. Bonds and debentures were valued under market value by \$52,079. Policy reserves, which were increased by \$389,784, are on a full net level 3% and

3½% basis, considerably in excess of minimum statutory requirements.

Assets increased by \$535,205. During the year \$1,157,057 was invested in National Housing Act mortgages, much of this amount being placed in localities where there is a housing problem due to war industry. Total Housing Act mortgages amounted to \$3,099,294, under which the company has had an excellent experience, reporting no losses.

The net rate of interest earned on ledger assets rose from 4.98% to 5.00%. Expenses, apart from taxes, were lower in 1940 than in 1939.

Investment income increased by \$48,481 to \$649,903.

## WELLINGTON FIRE

THE one hundredth annual statement of Wellington Fire Insurance Company indicates that the year was one of the most successful in the history of the company from a standpoint of operating profit. There was a slight increase in premium volume and a reduction in the loss ratio of three and one-half points to 38.8%. The assets of the company were materially increased by the addition of \$39,649 and now stand at \$974,426 with a surplus of \$415,425, after making full provision for unadjusted claims, unearned premium reserves and the full complement of income taxes on the year's profits.

## STERLING TRUSTS

HIGHER earnings and increases in capital and guaranteed trust accounts, as compared with 1939, are shown in the twenty-ninth annual statement of the Sterling Trusts Corporation, covering operations in the year 1940.

Profits, after providing for interest on guaranteed trust funds and management expenses, amounted to \$41,247, as compared with \$40,250 in the preceding year. Adding to the year's profits the balance brought forward from December 31, 1939, the total available for appropriations was \$68,408. Depreciation absorbed \$2,333, against \$2,343 a year ago, while provision for taxes was increased from \$4,734 the year before to \$12,551. Dividends of \$24,083 were distributed, compared with \$23,913. After appropriating \$1,000 to retirement fund, the same as in the previous year, \$28,440 was carried forward.

Comparison of balance sheet figures as at December 31, 1940 with those of a year ago, shows capital account standing at \$905,711 as compared with \$893,915 at the close of 1939, while guaranteed trust account was \$2,226,884 against \$2,225,765 and estates, trusts and agencies account showed a reduction from \$6,430,382 at the end of 1939 to \$5,918,283. Total assets appear at \$9,050,878 compared with \$9,550,062.

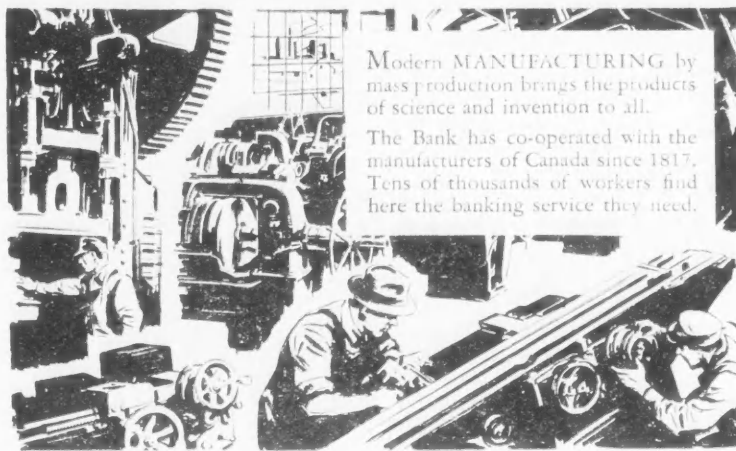
## NORTHERN LIFE

PRESIDENT R. G. Ivey, K.C., of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, stated at the annual meeting that while the amount of life insurance written by all companies in Canada in 1940 was slightly below that of 1939, the Northern Life had more than a 15% increase in new business paid for. Termination of policies from lapsation and surrender were noticeably decreased, contributing to a gain of about 4% on the business in force, bringing the business in force up to \$52,000,000.

Expense ratios were reduced and the total income was well over the \$2,000,000 mark. The mortality in 1940 was somewhat higher than usual, contributed to in part by the fact that the Northern Life had a somewhat undue proportion of the losses which have been incurred in our military and naval forces in Europe.

The surplus earnings, while reduced from the previous year, owing to higher mortality and lower interest, were very substantial and the

(Continued on Page 36)



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They were buying their own home. "No need to worry," they thought, "We're well covered by Insurance". But when fire unexpectedly struck, it was the contents which suffered heaviest. This is often the case, for some people either do not insure at all, or seriously underinsure their furniture, clothing, prized possessions, etc. Consult your British Northwestern agent—he will show how economically you can be fully protected.

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A. C. RUBY, B.Sc., Mgr., WINNIPEG

V. E. CHURCH, Asst. Manager  
M. NEVILL, B.Sc., Mgr., VANCOUVER

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Under the Northwestern Mutual plan annual savings returned to policyholders have reached the million-and-a-half mark. Since organization over \$26,250,000 savings have been returned to policyholders.

## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

ASSETS \$8,970,000

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY

W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

## The WAWANESA Mutual Insurance Company

Assets Exceed \$2,600,000.00  
Surplus 1,330,363.89  
Dominion Govt. Deposit exceeds 1,000,000.00

Wawanesa ranks 1st against all Companies operating in Canada on Net Fire Premiums Written according to Dominion figures for 1939.

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man. Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont. Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton. —2,000 Agents Across Canada—



# Company Reports

(Continued from Page 35)

company was able during the year to pay off the remaining balance of a large loan obtained by the company some years ago, make substantial write-offs on the real estate account, increase the reserve for policyholders' dividend liabilities, maintain the investment reserve at \$248,179 and leave a free surplus of \$254,994 over capital and all other liabilities.

## EXCELSIOR LIFE

THE annual report of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company shows new insurance, issued and revived, during the year 1940 of \$13,202,156. Insurance in force at the end of the year totalled \$116,414,086 being a gain of \$3,287,608 over the amount in force at the end of the previous year.

Total income for the year was \$4,129,046 with net premium income and consideration for annuities amounting to \$3,096,099.

Payments to policyholders or their beneficiaries in 1940 totalled \$2,150,977. Of this amount, \$558,174 was paid in death claims, \$453,950 paid on account of matured endowment and investment policies, \$301,509 paid as profits to policyholders, and \$837,342 paid in surrender values, disability payments, annuities, etc. Of the Excelsior Life's payments in 1940 to policyholders or their beneficiaries, over 74% was to living policy holders. The mortality experience was exceedingly favorable.

Total assets for security of policyholders now amount to \$24,818,436, an increase during the year of \$1,134,450.

## CAPITAL TRUST

THE annual report of the Directors of Capital Trust Corporation, Limited, shows that earnings have been maintained, dividends have been resumed and an Employees' Pension and Retirement Fund established.

Guaranteed Trust Account, representing demand and term savings received from the public, shows an increase from \$5,292,188 to \$5,308,000. Quick liquid assets consisting of government bonds at market value, demand loans, and cash on hand, amount to \$1,988,711, which is equivalent to 107.28% of the total savings on demand as compared with 107.90% at December 31, 1939.

The profits for the year were \$48,557, which is equivalent to 5.485% of the company's paid-up capital, as compared with \$48,114 or 5.43% last year.

The amount of real estate held for sale, less reserve, has been decreased from \$510,287 to \$496,811.

The balance brought forward in profit and loss account on January 1, 1940, was \$23,624, to which has been added the present year's profit of \$48,557 making a total of \$72,181 available for distribution.

## TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE

NET profit of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1940, was \$100,997 after deducting cost of management, including advertising, general expenses, salaries, directors' and auditors' fees. This compares with \$100,753 for 1939.

A special reserve for taxes has been set up in capital account liabilities. This is shown as at \$31,100 for taxes other than taxes on real estate. \$19,479 was paid out from operations during 1940 in Dominion and Provincial government taxes.

After providing for taxes and \$50,790 for the two regular dividends, \$30,707 was added to the profit and loss account, increasing surplus carried forward from \$238,555 to \$269,263.

Due principally to last September's reorganization, in which the capital of the Company was reduced by one half, the capital account assets appear on the 1940 statement at \$1,599,911 as against \$2,820,997 in 1939.

Office premises and safe deposit vaults, for instance, are valued at \$61,724, against \$306,160; real estate held for sale at \$357,012, down from \$646,292; mortgages and agreements for sale at \$401,488, compared with \$628,311. The value of loans on stocks, bonds and other securities has been reduced from \$187,752 to \$93,198. Advances to estates, trusts and agencies appears at \$80,355 as compared to \$101,464 in the 1939 statement. Other bonds and debentures are written down to \$165,289, from \$615,289, and stocks are shown at \$121,495 as compared with \$233,795. Cash on hand and in banks is slightly increased at \$168,434. Other assets in the capital account are valued at \$112,021 in the statement for 1940, as compared with \$156,273 for 1939.

## CHARTERED TRUST

THE Chartered Trust and Executor Company reports profits for the year 1940 of \$101,302.78, after deducting cost of management and all other expenses including municipal taxes. From this, appropriations were made as follows: \$12,367 to staff pension fund; \$7,234 written off office premises and equipment; \$27,276.02 for Dominion and Provincial taxes; \$40,000 dividends; \$14,424 carried forward to surplus, bringing the balance to \$226,963.

The company bond holdings are carried below market and include \$2,040,536 Dominion of Canada and Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Liquid assets are 108.39% of trust deposits.

Real estate held for sale now stands at \$78,737, after giving effect to reserves, which reduce the item to \$25,000 less than present selling values, conservatively estimated.

The company's statement does not add estates, trusts and agency assets to the company assets. The company assets increased by \$155,706 to \$5,464,719 during the year and the estates, trusts and agency assets increased by \$794,600 to \$20,292,145.

## EMPIRE LIFE

A PROGRESSIVE year in the face of war conditions is reported by the Empire Life Insurance Co. for 1940, total assets and insurance in force being at the highest point in the history of the company.

At the end of last year total assets amounted to \$10,131,642 as compared with \$9,852,441 at end of 1939. Insurance in force at \$38,682,622 compared with \$38,114,680 and indication of the wide progress achieved by the company was up from \$16,114,660 in 1932 and \$9,139,479 in 1928.

In presenting the report C. P. Fell, president of the company, pointed to the wide diversification of investments comprising the company's assets as a "tower of strength under the abnormal conditions prevailing today." An analysis of the assets reveals the following desirable diversification:

	% of Total Assets
Government bonds	20.4
Municipal bonds	15.5
Public Utility bonds	10.7
Industrial bonds	15.9
Mortgages	14.5
Stocks	8.5
Policy loans	8.9
Cash and other assets	5.6
	100.0

## DOM. OF CAN. GENERAL

THE fifty-fourth annual report of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company showed an increase in assets to \$5,618,742. Market value of investments at December 31 exceeded book value by \$116,813. After adding \$31,500 to investment reserve and providing for federal income and excess profits taxes of \$49,955, surplus account showed a gain of \$36,321 and now stands at \$1,006,576, which, with paid-up capi-

tal of \$1,005,300, provides surplus security to policyholders of \$2,011,876.

The Managing Director, H. W. Falconer, in presenting his report, referred to the further gain of \$1,077,242 in business in force in the life department and the improved position of the fire and casualty departments in all territories.

## TOR. GEN. TRUSTS

ANNUAL report of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation for the year 1940 shows net profits slightly higher than in 1939 at \$308,047 after all charges.

Dividends absorbed \$120,000, the sum of \$50,000 was written off office premises and \$80,000 was set aside for taxes, leaving \$58,047 to be carried forward, bringing the profit and loss credit balance up to \$459,660 compared with \$401,612 at the end of 1939.

The estates, trusts and agencies under the corporation's administration increased in amount by \$3,000,000 to \$218,101,000. Total liabilities to the public and to shareholders amounted, at the end of 1940, to \$241,450,000. Deposits show a small decline, due to withdrawals to participate in the war loans.

## MUTUAL LIFE

THE survival of democracy depends not only on the courage and effectiveness of the armed forces, but upon the attitude of all British citizens and the willingness of Canadians to make sacrifices for the support of the Navy, Army and Air Force," declared R. O. McCulloch, president of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, when addressing the seventy-first annual meeting of the policyholders. "As our war activities gain impetus," he said, "the task of meeting our financial requirements will become more and more exacting and each and every Canadian citizen must bear his share of the burden." He referred to the important role being played by life insurance companies in the present crisis and pointed out that they are particularly fitted to render service on the financial front.

In emphasizing the importance of war savings and the necessity for every Canadian to share in it to the limit of his ability, Mr. McCulloch cautioned life insurance policyholders against cancelling their life insurance in order to increase their purchases of War Savings Certificates.

The general manager, W. H. Somerville, outlined in detail the changes that occurred during 1940 in the more important items of the profit and loss account and the balance sheet of the company. He reported very satisfactory surplus earnings of \$4,603,583, which enabled the general investment reserves and free surplus for contingencies to be increased by \$640,961 to \$9,458,460 after returning and allotting to policyholders dividends amounting to \$3,368,281.

## ROYAL TRUST

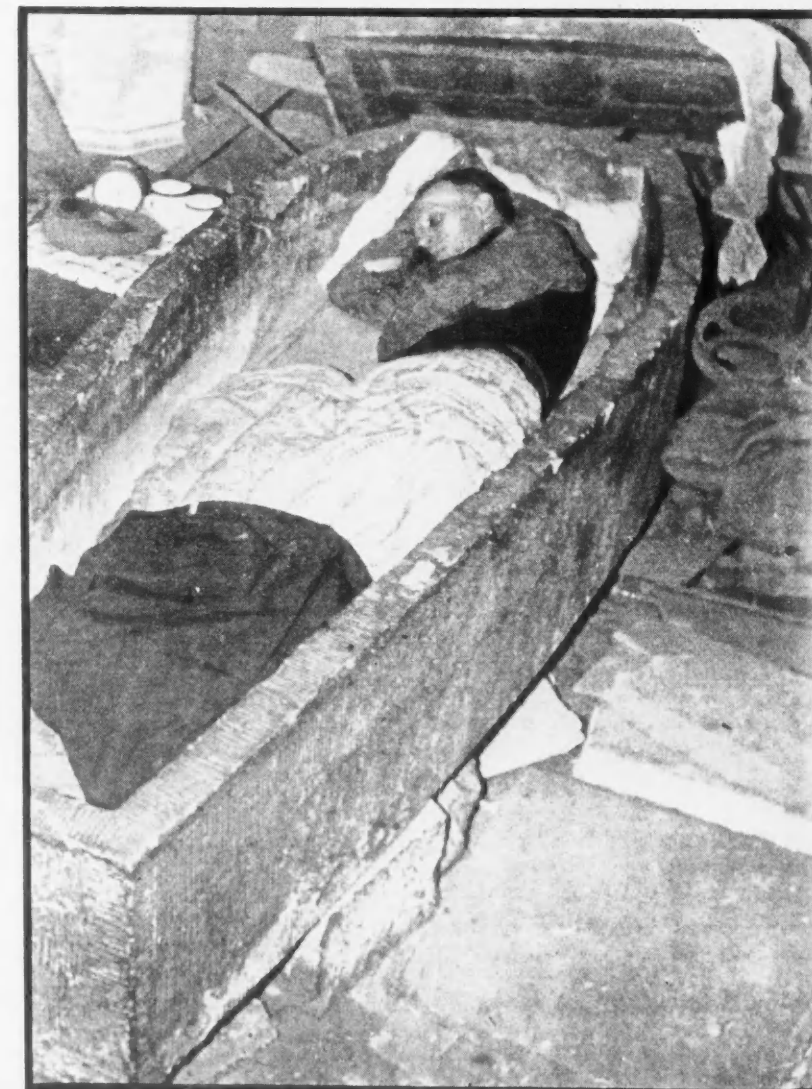
ANNUAL report of the Royal Trust Company showed profits for the year amounting to \$543,352, out of which the sum of \$184,265 had to be set aside for the payment of taxes, leaving net profits of \$359,086. This compared with net profits after taxes for 1939 of \$454,503.

The balance of profit and loss account carried forward from 31st December 1939 was \$1,007,123, out of which there was paid in January 1940 a bonus of \$80,000 on the company's stock, leaving \$927,123 in profit and loss account. To this was added the net profits for the year making a total of \$1,286,200, from which was paid the regular quarterly dividends aggregating \$320,000, leaving a balance of \$966,200 to be carried forward.

The balance sheet shows total assets at \$759,300,000, with own account standing at \$11,000,000 and guaranteed section at \$3,700,000.



War isn't all bombs and bullets and shrapnel and sudden death. War on the civilian front is a gradual closing in, a curtailment of luxuries, abandonment of old habits, learning to live a new and restricted life. Trivial, never-thought-of peace time habits might suddenly become dangerous in wartime. For years this man, going from work, rode with his fellow workers with his bicycle lamp turned on. Now in wartime England the tiniest pin prick of light may guide an enemy aircraft to its objective. Now the worker at the bicycle shed is faced with the warning to "Walk On! till the crowd thins before lighting up. There's Danger."



The first blistering air raids on London found that gigantic city with not nearly adequate bomb proof shelters. Even now, under a determined government drive to better shelter conditions, the inhabitants of the poorer sections of the city must scramble for their places in underground tube stations. But the Londoner is a tough, resilient breed, who isn't used to having things done for him. Take Michael O'Connor, an East End laborer who was blasted from his home three weeks ago. He didn't wait for someone to house him. Michael O'Connor nested in a 400-year-old stone coffin in the crypt of Christ Church, Spitalfields.